State Library

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JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Daily,.....6 00

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1858. NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 25
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☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.
WILMINGTON, N. Cl
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.
April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,
BOOK-BINDER AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.
Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.
☞Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.
Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

LOOK OUT FOR McARTHUR.
GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.
J. A. McARTHUR.
May 7th, 1858. 36-3m*

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.
IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT;* that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.
May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TILL JULY 14th, for the erection of a COURT HOUSE in the Town of Greenville. The cost not to exceed *Twelve Thousand Dollars.*
The plans and specifications can be seen and examined at the County Court Clerk's Office. Address,
BUILDING COMMITTEE,
Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.
June 18. 42-td.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
Oct. 2—5-tf W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS INSTITUTION, located in Goldsboro', N. C., is in a very prosperous condition. Since its organization under the present Faculty, its success has exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends. Entire harmony among the Teachers, excellent health, application to study and good order among the pupils: and a rapidly extending influence and increasing hold upon the public confidence, are the elements which constitute a flourishing College. All of these are enjoyed by our young and growing Institution. Our prospects are brightening every day, and a career of great usefullness opens before us. With these surroundings, we invite public attention to Wayne Female College, and with grateful acknowledgements for past success, we offer to lead the lovely daughters of our happy land to the pure fountains of virtue and knowledge.
The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 29th of July, 1858. Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel and Room Furniture $10 per month. Tuition in the College course $20 per Session. For a Catalogue giving full information, address the undersigned. S. M. FROST, President.
June 25th, 1858 43-6t

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.
THE NEXT SESSION will open on MONDAY, the 19th July. Terms as heretofore.
Rev. T. J. Horner and Mr. Joseph Venable, A. B., will continue to be assistant instructors.
Oxford, N. C., June 1st, 1858.—240-3t—42-5t*

FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.
THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMmence on Monday, August 9th, 1858, under the superintendence of Richard W. Millard, of North Carolina, and Claudius B. Denson, of Virginia. The course of instruction will comprise tuition in the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, and Literature, Mathematics pure and applied, a *full* course of the Physical Sciences, together with regular exercise in Military Tactics.
Every effort will be made to give a thoroughly practical bearing to the various branches of study, pursued by the young ladies or gentlemen of the Institution. A complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus, Maps, Charts, &c., with an unrivalled means of illustration in Physiology, have been procured. A building is now in the course of erection, designed as a hall for the instruction of the young ladies in Instrumental Music. A Gymnasium of the most approved kind will be located in the Institute grounds, which are large and spacious.
Franklin Scientific and Military Institute is situated in Duplin County, N. C., three miles from Mount Olive P. O., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near several churches, and surrounded by a healthy, moral and delightful neighborhood, with fine water, good society, &c.
TERMS:—Twenty, fifteen and ten dollars respectively, in the Senior, Junior, or Preparatory departments, *either male or female*, per session of five months; pupils charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session—no deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness. The best board can be obtained for eight dollars per month—*washing, fuel and lights* included. No EXTRAS except for music. Applications for further information may be made to Richard W. Millard, Mount Olive P. O., Wayne County, N. C., or to Claudius B. Denson, Box 26, Portsmouth, Va., until the 5th August, proximo.
June 18, 42 41*

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.
The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.
A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.
THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Board per month,	$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course	20 00
English, Higher branches,	15 00
" Elementary "	10 00

No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.
For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.
The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.
June 18th, 1858 42-3m

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

TAILORING, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning his sincere thanks to his friends and public generally, respectfully states that he still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand on Second street, Willkings' building—third door above Market street, and has on hand, just received, a choice assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.*, suitable for the approaching season, and which he will be happy to have made up to order, in superior style, and on reasonable terms. *CUTTING* done to order, and good fitting garments guarantied. Also, *CLEANING* and *REPAIRING* promptly attended to. TITUS R. JAMES.
April 16, 1858 33-3m*

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

VALUABLE MERCHANT STEAM MILL, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
FOR SALE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.
AS Trustee of Leroy Springs, I will expose to public sale on Saturday, the 7th day of August next, a valuable Steam Merchant Mill, new and perfect, with six pair of French Burr Runners, a large, new and perfect Engine, together with all the machinery and appliances necessary to carry on a large and extensive manufacturing business.—This Mill is situated in Charlotte, N. C., where there are two Railroads, and a third in course of construction, passing through a high, healthy, and exceedingly productive and interesting country. The attention of Produce Merchants of Charleston and Wilmington are especially called to this property. ☞A credit of One and Two Years will be given.
AND ON SAME TERMS,
At the same time and place, I will offer two large BRICK STORES, two stories high, in the business part of the town. These stores are especially adapted to the prosecution of a large and extensive Produce business. Sale to take place without reserve.
W. R. MYERS, Trustee
Charlotte, June 15, 1858. [42-4t] of Leroy Springs.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land. ARCHD. N. McDONALD.
June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

SALE OF NEGROES.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, April Term 1858, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Kenansville, Duplin County, on Monday, July 19th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, a likely *NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD*, belonging to the estate of Sarah Brown, deceased, sold for a division.
Terms—Notes at six months with approved security.
JAMES BROWN, Commissioner.
June 18th, 1858. 42-5tw*

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.
Ann Maria Turner.
Widow of John A. P. Melson,
vs.
W. P. Melson, Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, Henry Craig and wife Ally. } Petition for Dower.

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, it is ordered by the Court that a copy of the petition, with a subpœna, be served upon Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, returnable to the next term of this Court: and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. P. Melson, and Henry Craig and wife Ally are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 2d, 1858 44-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1858.
John Dawson
vs. } Original Attachment.
John C. Wood and Stephen P. Polly.

IT APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Court, that both the defendants in this case are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them, and the property levied upon be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
July 2, 1858 44-6w—Pr. adv. $5 62.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law.
Curtis Thomson,
vs. } Attachment.
Curtis C. Oates.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Curtis C. Oates is a non-resident, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and the said Curtis Thomson having obtained a conditional judgment in this case, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that the said Curtis C. Oates may come in, plead, answer, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be entered.
WITNESS, J. K. MORISEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 6th Monday after 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1858. J. K. MORISEY, Clerk.
July 2nd, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.
Isaac Wright,
vs. } Attachment on Land.
John W. Thompson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, to replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.
Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2, 1858 44-6t—Pr. adv. $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.
Micheal Sellars,
vs. } Attachment on Land.
John W. Thompson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, and replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.
WITNESS, WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2d, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.
Peter G. Evins vs. Thomas Andrews,—Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Thomas Andrews, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, commanding the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, demur or replevy, or judgment by default will be entered against him.
Witness, RICHARD C. COTTEN, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the second Monday in May, A. D. 1858 R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.
June 18, 1858 42-6w—[Pr. adv. $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1858.
John Cole and others, heirs at law of David W. Cole,
vs.
Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife. } Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Anne Swinson, his wife, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition; and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
June 4—40-6w JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NOTICE.
THE COMMITTEE-MEN AND TEACHERS OF COMmon Schools in Duplin county, are requested to come forward and procure for each district a copy of the Common School Register, to be invariably kept by all teachers of said School. No School being legally taught without it. Teachers wishing to obtain certificates, are hereby notified that the Committee of Examination will meet in Kenansville on the Saturday of each County Court week, for the purpose of examining all applicants. Persons heretofore engaged in teaching, will have to exhibit their old certificates. By order the Board. H. BOWDEN, Ch'n.
June 26, 1858 44-4t

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN*. Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and runaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d. 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

500 BARRELS LIME.
WE OFFER TO THE CITIZENS OF DUPLIN AND Sampson the best quality of *ROCK LIME* for plastering purposes. We will sell the same at all times as low as it can be purchased in Wilmington, adding the freight and drayage, and deliver the same in good order. Persons having the same to purchase, will save money by buying from us. The Railroad Company has no Lime Warehouse at this place, and frequently it is put off in bad order, and liable to lossage by getting wet, as most persons that have tried it can testify to. We will fill all orders with promptness, and trust satisfactorily.
MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.
Magnolia, N. C., June 4, 1858 40-5t*
P. S.—We also offer you Baltimore Bacon at 12½ cts.; best quality of Salem Flour at $6 50 per bbl.; best Cuba Molasses at 30 cents per gallon by the bbl.

From the Sunday Delta.

A Night-Mare.

BY CARL VENDER.

After all that has been said and written on the subject of dreaming, I cannot hope to start anything original or very interesting. Every one, I suppose, has thought out his own particular theory upon the dreams he has had; and therefore, without delaying to make it the opportunity of a lengthy dissertation upon the subject, I will proceed to place before the public a paper which simply recounts one of those singular phenomena of the mind.

Whether it was because they were part broiled, writes my correspondent, and part fried, a few in the soup, and some in the natural state of the shell; or whether it was simply the fact that they were oysters, and near two dozen of them, I am yet not satisfied in my mind. But I am convinced that it was not on account of the oysters, it must have been from the wine, or the Tobasco pickles in the vinegar, or the impression made on my mind by the brilliant talk and repartee of the occasion, or some floating remembrances of a sermon I had heard preached on the previous Sunday. With such a mixture in stomach and brain, I went to bed and dreamed.

Now, my dream was just as vivid, and the incidents as apparently real, and my recollection of it just as clear and distinct as if every thing had actually occurred just as I am about to relate it.

We, one of the guests at a midnight supper, given at the rooms of my friend Gasper A——. There were thirteen of us around a large table, all in various degrees of excitement, natural to such an occasion. The room was brilliantly lighted; healths and toasts had followed one another with active rapidity; those who possessed good voices had sung, and those who could not sing had contributed a share to the fund in anecdote and wit.

We were, in a word, such a party of thoughtless and headlong roysterers, as frequently set at defiance the order of nature and the rules of common sense, by "turning night into day," as the familiar saying is.

I was somewhat of a novice among them, and felt rather uneasy at the unbridled license that prevailed, and was consequently rather a looker on than one of the party. The table was placed so that my seat was close to one of the doors which opened into the apartment.

Midnight chimes had been heard by us some time back, whom a lull having spread over the company. Gaspar called upon two of the guests to assist him, in a song. This proposition was hailed with applause, and all became silent, preparatory, to the commencement.

"Stop a moment," said Gasper; "F——, shut that door; what a deuce of a cold draft comes in at it."—The door was not more than a fourth open, and had apparently, been pushed aside by a very perceptible and chilly current of air entering the room.

I turned in my seat and pushed it to. Then they began the song. It was one of Moore's bacchanalian melodies, celebrating the virtues of love, friendship and wine. When the first chorus was finished, there was much clinking of glasses and applause.

"Perdition seize that door, can't you keep it closed F. That cold wind makes me shudder. Don't you feel it, boys?"

"'Tis very uncomfortable," said some one. "Why, I am sure I closed it right just now," I replied; "this time I will be more certain." So I turned again toward it and shut it too; as I did so an unpleasant fancy that there was a parted curtain of black cloth draped on the outside, passed through my mind, but I knew it could only be the thought of my mind, and closed it quickly. The song continued.

My place was directly in front of Gaspar. The other two singers stood one on each side of him. They were all very much excited and flushed, and waved their goblets with the cadences of the air. I had always admired Gaspar for his fine appearance; but just then I thought he seemed more splendid to look upon than ever, because his temperament was very sanguine, and his passions and emotions very enthusiastic, and he was completely wrapped in the song. Gaspar was a good hearted fellow, but his dissipations were carried to the farthest extent of a liberal purse, and he claimed no principle that could stand in the way of any caprice or fancy.

And I continued looking at him, and watching the changes of his expressive features as he uttered with great feeling the different sentiments of the song. Another verse was sung, and another, but I noticed that his attention began to be fixed upon the door behind me, and presently he stopped abrubtly. Almost at the same moment I felt the chilling night air passing around me from behind.

Gaspar's stopping would have caused more surprise had it not been that every one felt the influence of the cold draft admitted by the door, and turned toward it.

"It's a very singular thing about the door" said Gaspar; "you must pardon my interruption, but I vow I cannot sing facing that half open door. I can't account for its effects upon me. The wind is cold as Greenland; don't you notice it?"

"Cold as Siberia."

"F——, why don't you keep it shut?"

"Gentlemen," said I, "I pledge you my word that I have closed that door twice this evening as carefully as I ever shut a door in my life." I was irritated, and spoke in a corresponding tone.

"I know you have, F——," said Gaspar, "and I tell you, gentlemen, too, that I have watched it, and am satisfied that it is acting in a very unusual manner. If I were a believer in ghosts, now, I should be a little frightened."

Some of us had risen from our chairs and were standing; the door was partly open still. I had sat toward the side of the door on which the hinges were, and consequently, as the door opened into the room, I could only see the wall beyond, not outside. But when I had leaned over to shut it I had caught a glimpse of the outside, and a strange unpleasant fancy that I could discern a drapery of black hung without passed through my mind. While Gaspar was speaking I recollected this, and stepped to the other side and looked out. I felt a cold tingling in the roots of my hair, and a sensation as of a galvanic current passing down my limbs. I presume my appearance must have been very strange indeed.

"Well, well, what's the matter now, F——. Shut the door, for God's sake, and lock it."

"Gaspar," I cried, turning towards him, and speaking sternly and hoarsely, "if this is a joke, it is in very bad taste, to say the least!"

"What is?" asked Gaspar.

"The pall," I answered.

"Pall?" he cried. "What do you mean?"

"What do you mean? What pall?" they exclaimed, rising.

The astonishment evinced by Gaspar was perfectly unaffected; and I was certain that it was no arranged matter of his. I was thoroughly frightened.

"The door! the door!" I gasped, "'tis overhung with a funeral cloth!"

"Open it! open it!" they shouted.

"Excuse me," I returned, "I'll not touch it."

There was the greatest excitement in the room. Gaspar, particularly, seemed to be under the influence of some horrible emotion. His hair stood up, and his eyes had a wild glare. He stood with one arm thrust in his vest bosom. All the time there was perceptible a cold draft entering through the door.

Gaspar appeared to be in a kind of trance.

"No, gentlemen," I continued, "If you want the door opened, let him that chooses do it. For my part, I will have nothing to do with it."

"Coward, fool, craven" was muttered by different voices, but no one moved in the direction of the door.—All the time I was watching Gaspar, who seemed unconscious of the presence of the others. While they were thus irresolute, Gaspar's face began to gather into wrinkles and furrows, expressive of the most intense horror, and presently he began to move his lips, and at length spoke in a voice amounting almost to a shriek.

"Stop it!" he shouted. "Have I no friends? For God's sake let some one shut the door—shut the door? don't let it open in that way."

The door was swinging noiselessly, and almost imperceptibly, into the room. We all were so horrified that no one heeded Gaspar's entreaty, and the door unhindered, revolved steadily on its hinges clear back against the wall, and a heavy, massive, black velvet curtain was revealed, hanging across the threshold. This curtain was divided above, at the center, and half way down the two divisions were gathered to each side, leaving a triangular opening. Through this we could see into what appeared to be an immense empty area, semi-luminant, as if lit up from lights beneath. At the same time, we were startled to a higher degree by the loud swell of an organ and the chanting of a choir. The music was of unearthly solemnity—grand and deep, like a mass for the dead, or a requiem, and rose from beneath.

Each one was so absorbed by the wonder that was taking place, that he did not notice the effects produced by it upon the others. I mustered courage to step to the door way, and the others clustered around me. We filled up the space between the door and the table. We beheld, far down beneath us, (there appeared a dreamy space between—it was so far down,) what seemed the interior of a vast cathedral. We saw the altar, far down in the dreamy abyss. Around it moved priest, in sacerdotal robes, officiating and burning incense. There was a great concourse of people. In the center of the space we saw a platform, covered with a funeral cloth, and in the midst of it was a coffin. Candles were burning all about it, and disclosed the coffin, open and empty. The priests and all the multitude gazed up to where we were standing, and the ceremonies continued. Seeking some relief from such a sight I turned my face away. Gaspar was standing on the table, looking over our heads; he was more fearfully affected than any. His eyes were litterly starting from their sockets.

"Gaspar," I said, soothingly, "my dear fellow, come away; we must not look down there."

"They want me," he muttered hoarsely; "I must go to them."

"You are out of your senses," I said; "You have been drinking too much. Come down, Gaspar, and we will shut the door!"

"Yes, yes!" the boys round the door cried, moving away from it, "get down, for Heaven's sake, and let us shut the door!"

"Not now; it is too late—at least, wait a moment."

Gaspar changed the position of his feet upon the table. He had previously thrown off his coat and vest; he now tore away his neckcloth, and rent asunder the bosom of his shirt.

"My friend," he continued, but looking straight ahead, not at us—"my friends, good bye! Do not forget me entirely. You will never see me again!"

As he spoke he sprang from the table; Gaspar cleared the door, and we saw him no more—for none had courage to look down. The door swung too slowly, and I woke.

"I need not assure you," continues my correspondent "that I shook the hand of our friend A—— heartily, when we met next morning. I told him about my night-mare as a good joke, and laughed, but he seemed to take it in rather a serious light."

"I am heartily ashamed of myself," he said. "I never make a night of it, but I am unhappy afterward."

"While the headache lasts," I said.

"For days," he replied, "I am full of self-reproaches. I will join a Temperance Society, I believe."

Another Bone of Contention between England and America—Proclamation of the Hudson Bay Company.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1858.

The conduct of the Hudson's Bay Company is not characterized by any degree of liberality. Already a license tax on miners has been instituted, and lately a proclamation of Governor Douglas to recent American vessels entering Frazer's river was issued at Victoria, Vancouver's Island. The document is dated May 8, and is to the following effect:

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, James Douglas, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same.

Whereas, it is commonly reported that certain boats and other vess

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GEORGE J. MOORE.

ROBERT K. BRYAN.

176 Miles Difference.

We republish from our columns of the 22d ult., the following tables of distances on the lower Railroad route and the proposed upper route, by which it will be seen that the Danville or upper route is 176 *miles the shortest*:

Distance from New York to New Orleans via Wilmington and Manchester Railroad:

	MILES.		MILES.
From N. Y. to Washington	240	Atlanta	171
Richmond	130	West Point	88
Weldon	86	Montgomery	87
Wilmington	162	Mobile	200
Kingsville	171	New Orleans	160
Augusta	117		
Total			1,612

Distance from New York to New Orleans via Danville and Atlanta Air Line Railroad:

	MILES.		MILES.
From N. York to Washington	240	Chester	40
Richmond	130	Atlantic air line R. R.	200
Burkeville	53	West Point	88
Danville	94	Montgomery	87
Greensborough	50	Mobile	200
Charlotte	94	New Orleans	160
Total			1,436

Charlotte Democrat.

Now, let us call attention to one of the items in the above calculation,—one of the links in the chain of roads composing the Danville or Upper route. That link is the "Atlanta Air Line R. R." It is an *air* line and *nothing else*. There is no such road at all save in *air*, or in the fertile imaginations of newspaper writers. The distance assigned must be wholly conjectured, for we do not suppose anybody has ever surveyed the *railroad* that is put down as part of the Upper or Danville route.

This route from Chesterville, South Carolina, across to Atlanta, Ga., was *talked about* by some people, a good while before the Charlotte and South Carolina road reached the Catawba river. It is talked about now, we suppose. But has a foot of earth been dug? Has even a charter been asked for? a cent of money pledged, or anything else been done? Not that we know of.—Our cotemporary of the Charlotte Democrat must see that putting that into the summing up of a route which has *no* existence at all, can only result in deception.—There is no Atlanta Air Line R. R., and yet it figures for 200 miles in his calculation. There *can* be no such Railroad for years. We think that our cotemporary is not disposed to make groundless representations, and thinking so, we have called his attention to this matter. The route laid down is, and must be for long years, an imaginary one—a pure *air* line.

While we are upon the subject we may as well notice another paragraph from our Charlotte cotemporary, and this we mean to do in all kindness and sincerity, with, certainly, no desire to make enemies or alienate those who are already friends to our section. The following is the paragraph to which we have reference.

Some of our cotemporaries in the East are not pursuing a course calculated to make friends, or keep those already made, for their particular sections. Denouncing local schemes of improvement at this time will not benefit their section much, nor injure, to any great extent, those schemes which they denounce. At the proper time we expect to discuss the question fully and fairly. So far we have refrained from agitating the matter for reasons that might have been obvious to at least some of our friends in the East.

Now, we do not pretend to misunderstand the reference here made either as regards the local schemes or the cotemporaries. We trust that a faithful defence of interests which deeply concern our subscribers, and, in our opinion, the State of North Carolina, will not be laid at our door as a fatal charge, even although we may be forced to plead guilty thereto. Rectitude of intention and some justification in the strength of the facts adduced, will, we sincerely believe, be allowed their due weight in mitigation of punishment.

Let it be distinctly understood that this is no *party* matter. It is a question believed to be of vital interest to our people, and our concern in it is simply defensive — not by any means offensive.

We may here remark that we have understood since beginning to write this article, that some survey has been made of the route from Chesterville to Atlanta.

Graham for July.

It is seldom that we can allow ourselves to travel out of the beaten and dusty track of politics, news and business. These, unfortunately, are the staples of every-day life, and a daily newspaper is essentially an every-day affair. But the mails have failed, or are barren of incident; the world without is dark, and, but for the promise of verdure and beauty which the rains hold out, would be dreary and depressing. A copy of Graham for July has been for some time upon our table, without our being able to devote any leisure to an examination of its contents. But to-day we glanced half listlessly over its well-filled pages until our attention was arrested by "Edith Trevor, by a Doctor's Wife," a novel now in course of publication in its columns.

Evidently by a female hand, it impressed us with a certain consciousness of power—a directness and force of expression by no means usual with magazine contributors, and, with all due respect to the ladies, seldom met with in feminine effusions. Combining, in fact, the vigor of masculine intellect with that delicate tact and peculiar social insight which form the specialty of the fairer half of our race.

Like Oliver Twist, we "asked for more," and procured as many of the back numbers as were conveniently attainable. A perusal of these confirmed our first impressions. We feel fully authorized in copying and endorsing the no less true than complimentary notice of the work from the pen of Mr. Leland, the accomplished editor of Graham. He says:—

The warm approbation of, and frequent inquiries as to the novel of Edith Trevor, now publishing in GRAHAM, gratify us, as confirming us in the warm praises with which we announced it. The reader has already observed in it—and he will find them more marked as it advances—a singular knowledge of the world in its most refined and subtle forms, such as is rare even among litterateurs of the highest standing. He will also detect evidences of a very remarkable familiarity with literature and with many languages, and an enviable knowledge of art, with the most delicate shades of that peculiar appreciation of "culture" which establishes the highest claims to social and intellectual respect.

We dislike the affected names under which so many female writers love to flourish. The pleasant vegetable alliterations of "Minnie Myrtle," and "Grace Greenwood," and "Fanny Fern," are only worthy of unfledged school girls. The accomplished authoress of "Edith Trevor," signs herself as she really is, "A Doctor's Wife," the honored wife of a most worthy Physician of our own town—a lady equally estimable in domestic life, as she bids fair to be distinguished in the world of literature.—*Daily Journal, 7th inst.*

GRADUATED.—The Goldsboro' *Tribune* states that on the 22d ult., Wm. Geo. Robinson arrived at home, after an absence of two years at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He brings his diploma from that celebrated institution, and will, we suppose, join the regular army with the brevet rank of 2d Lieutenant. Mr. Robinson, Jr., is a son of the editor of the *Tribune*.

☞"Washington Irvin is said to be the author of 'Home, Sweet Home,' not John Howard Payne."

We find the above item in an exchange. We don't know by whom it is "said," and we don't believe it.

The Celebrations.

Our exchanges have very little beyond the details of the sayings and doings on Monday. There would appear to have been very little business of any kind done. At Richmond they had high times eating, drinking and speechifying over the re-interment of the remains of President Monroe, who died on the 4th day of July 1831, in the City of New York, aged 74 years.

The 7th Regiment of New York Volunteers came on with the remains, besides any number of Citizens in different steamer hired for the purpose. Hon. Henry A. Wise, Hon. John Cochrane, O. Jennings Wise, Col. Duryea, Col. Mulford, Col. August and others figured in elegiac eloquence or after-dinner oratory.

In Fayetteville, they had a good time, as we learn from the Observer. Somehow, the great heat of the weather would appear to have melted out the tendency of the people generally to keep up the "time-honored custom" of having set speeches, regular singing and reading, etc., within the four walls of a crowded room, to the great delectation of a patriotic and perspiring auditory. At any rate the number of celebrations and orations was less than usual, and the accidents were fewer.

The Columbus Homicide—The Insane Asylum.

In referring to the case of Joshua Rouse, Jr., the Raleigh *Standard* says: "We learn that Mr. Rouse was taken from the Insane Asylum against the advice of Dr. Fisher, who gave it as his opinion that his mind was still in such a condition as to render him unfit for society."

The Raleigh *Register* also states that Rouse had showed no indications of sanity, and was finally taken away by his guardian, in utter disregard of the remonstrances of Dr. Fisher. We agree fully with our Raleigh cotemporaries that no blame can attach to the officers of the Asylum. We make this statement with pleasure, as due to Dr. Fisher and others, although we can hardly see how our remarks at the time of publishing the account of the affair, can be regarded as a reflection upon the officers of the State Institution.

Shooting Affair.

On Wednesday night, or Thursday morning of last week, after a hop at the Nixon House, some of the young gentlemen, after escorting the ladies home, met at the Griswold House opposite, the time being about 2 o'clock in the morning, or perhaps later. Some words arose between Mr. C. A. W. Barham and Mr. James H. Everitt on the steps of the piazza, when the latter drew a pistol and shot Barham, inflicting a painful and serious wound on his left arm, the ball entering about two inches from the hand and passing obliquely towards the thumb. We are happy to learn that Mr. Barham is now comparatively comfortable. Unless we are mistaken, we know both the gentlemen, and should regret exceedingly any serious result from an accidental quarrel between two good clever men, especially occurring so early in the day.

"PUB. DOCS."—We are endebted to the courtesy of Hons. David S. Reid and T. L. Clingman of the Senate, and Warren Winslow, B. Craige, L. O'B. Branch and Dr. Shaw of the House, for valuable public documents. Sometimes in the pressure of a daily issue we neglect to acknowledge these favors, we nevertheless appreciate them very highly.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The screw steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, the 2d instant, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 23d ult. The telegraph furnishes us with the subjoined brief summary of news brought by her:

The proceedings of Parliament presented nothing of peculiar interest to American readers.

The House of Commons had declared the continuance of the paper duty impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

The London Star gives a rumor that Mr. Dallas has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving a loss of several hundred thousands of pounds sterling. No particulars are given in our despatch.

The State prosecutions against the two booksellers for circulating a libel against Napoleon ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of not guilty.

The case of John B. Gough, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, agaignst Dr. Lees for libel, resulted in favor of the former, the latter retracting the charges he had made.

Rumors were still current in Paris of the approaching change in the embassy to England. It was said that General Pelissier would soon return to France, and the latest report gave as his successor in the mission to London M. Druyn de L'Huys.

It was reported that Pietri had been reappointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The commercial affairs of France gave renewed symptoms of improvement.

The Pope of Rome was about to increase his navy.

Railroad Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—A serious accident occurred this morning between the coal and freight trains on the Belvidere Railroad. The locomotive and several cars were smashed, and the Conductor and Fireman of the freight train dangerously injured. The engineer of the coal train was badly scalded.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Indian agent from Nebraska writes that the Sioux were much excited on account of the treaty between the United States and the Yanktons. They claim the lands claimed by the Yanktons. The agent states that he could not have transacted business with the Sioux if troops had not been present.

C. H. Mott, of Mississippi, has been appointed special commissioner for Oregon and Washington Territories, to examine into certain claims for which appropriations have been made, previous to their payment.

The National Guard were escorted beyond here by the Marines, with their band, a company of the U. S. Artillery, and the regiment of the District.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—At Trinity Bay yesterday forenoon nothing was seen of the Telegraph Fleet. There was a heavy fog and it was raining.

EXTRAORDINARY DECEPTIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing under date of May 20th, says that a singular fraud has been discovered at Versailles. A lady known by every person in that decayed city, and honored for her name, position and piety, died four or five days ago, and when she was shrouded it was discovered she was a *man!*—This pseudo lady who has played her part for forty-two years—ever since 1816—pretended to be the Countess de Solege de Lauge, and the last member of that noble family. Having been the Superior of a convent suppressed at the first revolution, she wore a monastic costume, which singularly favored her deceit, and she enjoyed a pension of $1,200, which seems to have been the principal motive for this bold imposition. It is not strange that this impostor, who took possession of all the papers of the true Countess, (who, as it is believed, died abroad as an emigree,) should have played the part forty-two years without exciting the least suspicion, and without being exposed for a knave by any accident.—The pretended Countess lived in great retirement, and visited only the Faubourg Saint Germain families, who treated her with marked attention, and sent her the earliest vegetables and fruits of their gardens.

The police are endeavoring to ascertain who this adventurer is, but a mask worn forty-two years is likely to prove impenetrable. This is the most extraordinary imposition I have ever heard of, although the adventure of the Count of Saint Helena is more dramatic. You may rely upon it, this story is no hoax. Versailes is in a fever about it. Something like it occurred a few years ago at Brussels. On the death of a chief clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was discovered that *he* was a woman. *He* had entered the public service as a supernumerary clerk, and had gradually risen from post after post to the chief clerkship, whose duty it was to manage the political correspondence which *he* did with extraordinary ability. And it is not long since an old soldier at the Hotel des Invalides, having fallen violently sick, was discovered to be a woman; she had served as an artilleryman through most of Napoleon's battles from Egypt to Waterloo.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN MISSISSIPPI.—A Mississippi paper says that the number of taxable slaves in that State is 368,182, an increase on 1856 of 18,450. If the average value of the slaves is estimated at $600 each, the total would be $220,902,200.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court since our last issue:

By PEARSON, J. In Jones v. McLean, from Cumberland, judgment of non-suit reversed, and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Moring v. Ward, from Bertie; judgment reversed and non-suit. Also, in State v. Nixon, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Perry, Davis & Mundil, from Perquimans, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings. Also, in State *ex rel* McCoy v. Justices of Harnett, directing the proceedings to be crushed. Also, in Currie v. Gibson, in equity, from Richmond, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In Liles v. Streator, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Hassel v. Walker, from Tyrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Evans, from Chowan; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Bryan & Co. v. Spruill, in equity from Washington; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. Also, in Ward v. Riddick from Bertie, directing a decree for a division according to the opinion. Also in Webb v. Huntley, in equity, from Anson, directing decree for $500 with interest, &c.

From the New York Sun.

Labor and Enjoyment.

The recent festivals held by our German citizens suggest how pleasantly the labors and cares of life can be lightened by harmless sports and innocent recreation.—And they show also how our very enjoyments and holiday pastimes can be turned to a benevolent account.—Of the thousands who participated in these festive displays, all, or nearly all, are industrious, economical, and temperate in their habits, and many of them have accumulated great wealth by means of patient perseverance, prudent enterprise, and commendable frugality. Indeed, our German fellow citizens set us an example which we might with advantage improve, of how business duties may, without prejudice to our prosperity, be agreeably intermingled with social enjoyments.

The poorest among the Germans will save something from their earnings to provide for pic-nics, or to defray the expense of a holiday excursion. We have often heard Americans remark, that it was a wonder to them how German families, who seemed to be dependent on small earnings, could spare the time and the money for their frequent feasts and pleasure trips, and yet be always thriving and increasing their store. The fact is, the German economizes that he may enjoy; and his enjoyments are regulated by economy. An American does not think he can bear the expenses of a holiday unless he has a considerable sum of "cash to spare" in his pocket; and he estimates his pleasures by their cost—by his expenditures.

Perhaps one of the most serious defects in our character, as a people, is our tendency to despise the little cheap enjoyments which lighten labor, and make up much of the happiness of life. We are not selfish or niggardly, but we tax the mind over much with cares; with thoughts of to-morrow. We are constantly oppressed with the thought that many things which we desire to accomplish are yet unaccomplished; and while engaged in prosecuting schemes from which we expect to derive fame or great profit, we grudge the moments necessarily given to rest and recreation. Our country is vast—our ambitions are vast, and could we, in half a life time, completely occupy and subdue the whole continent, we would, like Alexander, sigh for other continents to conquer. Our passion is for great achievements, and we strive for and value money because its possession enables us to accomplish much.

By and by, however, when the demands of our position shall have become less exacting, or when our growth and progress shall have raised us above the rivalry of other nations, and when we must turn our attention to careful improvement rather than to expansion—"of harrowing" and prudently cultivating the vast surface which we have "ploughed"—we will gradually correct our extravagant habits and restless disposition, and learn to value more highly, and enjoy more frequently, and with a better relish, those innocent and refreshing social pleasures, which soften the character and improve the heart.

SANTA ANA'S MANIFESTO.—Santa Ana is now on the Island of St. Thomas, from which place, under date of the 12th of April, he addresses his countrymen, at fearful length, an egotistical rehersal of his services, and a history of events in the facticious wars of Mexico.—The closing paragraph, which reads as follows, is the only passage of any significance in his letter.

"Fellow-Citizens: The clamor of my friends and fellow-countrymen, because of those scenes of horror which were represented in our country, reached even to my humble retirement, and I could no longer remain a stranger to your sufferings. I abandoned that retirement in which I had enjoyed health and tranquility, resolved to do all I possibly could to be at the side of those who grasped their arms and sought to break the omonous chain of the insufferable demagogical tyranny. But on arriving at this island last month, I learned with satisfaction that the execrable little tyrant, (Commonfort,) after perjuring himself, had been cast down from the post which he never ought to have occupied; and that although faction made its last efforts, it could not again succeed in putting itself above the immense majority of the nation that despised it. I was much pleased, besides, to learn that an administration had been formed, with which were connected the most honorable citizens, men of wisdom and true patriotism. I have blessed Heaven for this good which has been bestowed upon the Mexican people; and as I have no doubt that the illustrious citizens will know how to provide for the necessities of the country, I stopped here to continue in my tranquil life; and I will be gratified to know that the door has been closed to discord forever; that the nation is constituted to the satisfaction of all good citizens, and that it marches to its future without the need of my feeble aid. Oh, happy day! I will congratulate the fortunate man who succeeds in bringing this great work to a successful termination, whoever he may be; and I will die contented, knowing that Mexicans are at last happy, and that our sons shall have a country.

"ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA."

A novel method of "standing treat" is illustrated in the following anecdote which we clip from the San Francisco Call:—

"A negro who keeps a boot blacking 'saloon' on one of the principal thoroughfares of this city, was very much startled yesterday morning to see a well dressed white woman enter his place of business; but he was absolutely horrified to see her proceed to his sleeping place in back and take possession of his bed. He rushed out with frantic haste and called upon some white men to come and expel the intruder—for doubtless unpleasant visions floated before his eyes. Some of the neighbors came in.

'What's the matter, Sam?' said one.

'I dunno, sah! I didn't do it, sah! She walked right fru my shop and laid right down on my bed, sah!'

'Who's she? What's she?'

'I dunno! Dare she is!' exclaimed Sam, his eyes rolling with terror, and each individual wool on his head standing on end 'like the quills of the fretful porcupine,' as he pointed to the bed on which the modern Desdemona lay. 'Dare she is; but I didn't do nuffin!'

A little investigation satisfied those who had come to the assistance of Sam that the woman was drunk. She had been imbibing freely and found navigation along the sidewalk very difficult; seeing the boot black shop open she thought that 'any port would do in a storm,' and so concluded to bring her craft to anchor in Boot Black Bay until the storm had passed. With the assistance of Sam's white neighbors the interloping craft weighed anchor, made sail and stood out to sea; and so it was that Sam perhaps escaped the charge of making unlawful prizes of vessels sailing past his dominions.

Sam felt so overjoyed at the happy turn of affairs, that he generously offered to black boots 'all 'round,' and treat the crowd to a good brushing—thereby greatly improving the appearance of the committee of rescue."

Of homely beauty Jerrold says:—

"Patty would never have been beautiful; born in down, and fed upon the world's honeydew, she would have passed for nothing handsome; but she had in her countenance that kind of plainness to my mind better than any beauty that Heaven has yet fashioned. Her sweet, gentle, thin face trembled with sensibility that sent its riches to her eyes, glittering for a moment there beyond all worth of diamonds. From earliest childhood she was made to read the hardest words—want, poverty—in the iron book of daily life; and the early teaching had given to her face a look of years beyond her age.—With her daily misery had anticipated time."

DECLINE IN THE PRICES OF REAL ESTATE IN BOSTON.—The hard times are beginning to tell upon some classes of real estate in the city. Stores and houses in certain situations and of certain sizes continue to let well and bring up good prices, but the number of houses for sale or to rent is large, and is daily becoming larger. When leases have terminated, rents have fallen, in most localities and where a considerable number of houses stand vacant, as at the south part of the city, many of them can be purchased at less than cost. In some instances, a profit is obtained by the builder, through the advance in the price of lands; but, speaking generally, many houses are to be had for considerably less than the land, materials and labor would cost to-day.

SCENE AT AN ENGLISH ELECTION.—*Lady Bulwer on the Stump.*—The London Star, received by the last steamer, describes the following singular exhibition of "woman's rights:"

A most painful scene occurred at Hertford on Tuesday, the 18th. Toward the close of the proceedings of the Hertfordshire election, just after Sir Edward Bulwer had concluded his address with a fervent tribute of admiration to the womanly beauty exhibited in the long line of open carriages, chaises and vans drawn up in front of the hustings, there was an unwonted stir in the crowd, which parted to admit of the passage of a hired brougham from one of the town inns. The carriage having stopped, two ladies alighted, one of them an extremely handsome woman of about forty-five years of age, with fresh complexion, and eyes of dazzling beauty.

The lady, who was evidently laboring under excitement which exercised all her powers to control, advanced as nearly as she could through the crowd toward the hustings, and announced herself as the wife of the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, stating that she had come according to a promise made by her to confront her husband, and to expose the wrongs which she said he had inflicted upon her, and which she had described in her works and in a pamphlet published by her.

"The appearance of the lady was not unexpected, as her coming had been announced in bills and placards; but owing to a deception which had been practiced upon her by some persons in the town, who had introduced themselves to her, she was detained in the town while the election was proceeding in the vicinity. Those in the secret, anticipated that she would not discover the mistake until the proceedings were over, and that her design would be thus frustrated. It was nearly so. Recognized as soon as seen, her voice was nearly drowned by the shouts of Sir Edward's supporters; but Sir Edward's eye caught her's, and his face paled. He looked like a man suddenly attacked by paralysis. Those near him say he trembled exceedingly. For a few moments he retained his position in front of the hustings, but turned his back on the unwelcome visitor. Then he suddenly disappeared below the hustings platform, while his wife cried "Coward!" and he, having hastily signed the usual declaration, escaped into the residence of the gentleman on whose grounds the election took place.

Lady Lytton continued to address the audience assembled for more than a quarter of an hour, repeating her statements in her pamphlet, and asserting her intention to confront her husband on every possible occasion until she compelled him to redress her wrongs. Her ladyship subsequently made an application to the Mayor for the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of making a public statement; but this being refused her she left the town early in the afternoon. Lady Lytton arrived in Hertford at 3 o'clock on the morning of the election, having posted from Taunton, where she resides. It is needless to say that the event described has caused the greatest possible excitement in Hertfordshire."

SOCIETY AND EARLY MARRIAGES.—Old Blackwood, that Nestor of Magazines indulges in the following sensible remarks. They were written for the other side of the Atlantic, but will bear transportation:

"Seriously, I do not think the clubs have to answer for the decrease in early marriages. Other modern improvements in society must bear their share of blame.—I would back the hearts—I mean the girls—against the clubs any day, only give them fair play. But no sensible man of moderate means—no man who has to work, and is willing to work for his livelihood—I might, perhaps, say no sensible man might in any position—pick his wife out of a ball room or opera box, however much he may like to see her there. A true woman has much more chance—we all know it—of winning any love that is worth winning, in her own home in her undress, in her little nameless everyday unstudied graces, sitting on a stile, loitering by a brook, rattling in a railway carriage, or busy and unconscious amid household duties, than in what the sex choose to consider the especial scenes of their glories and their triumphs.

"I have read somewhere, or have been told, that any woman, three removes from a Gorgon in personal attractions, can make any man propose to her if she have the chance of living in the same house with him for a month. I am inclined, with some modification, to believe it, humiliating as it may seem to us noble animals. At all events, there was much more chance of early marriages, and happy ones too, when neighbors of that large class who have children at their desire, but little substance to leave them, meet as neighbors; when personal intercourse was more unrestrained; when a lad could grow up in intimacy with another family, and learn to call the girls by their Christian names without any fear of being asked his intentions."

PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE.—Porcelain is distinguished from common earthenware by its beautiful semi-transparency, as well as by its greater hardness and strength. Our knowledge of porcelain dates only from the discovery of the passage to India by the Portuguese, who first brought specimens of this ware from China, composed of kaolin, a pure clay drained from the decomposition of felspar and petuntze, the latter a quarzose felspar partly decomposed. The clay alone is able to produce only a white opaque body, like any other sort of clay ware, but when a proper portion of the petuntze is incorporated with it, the fusible felspar at once imparts new propertics to the biscuit, rendering it semi-transparent and very strong and sonorous. Thus porcelain differs from common earthenware by being somewhat assimilated to the nature of glass. The felspar fuses in the heat of the furnace, owing to the potash or soda it contains, and the fused portion so completely permeates the whole mass that the clay becomes, as it were, saturated with glass, until it has the peculiarity of semi-transparency belonging to it. Porcelain is also distinguished from common earthenware by its glaze, which is formed of pulverized felspar, and has, therefore, the same composition and hardness with the body of the biscuit. This glaze has no lead in its composition, and thus differs in a most important particular from the glazing of opaque ware. The latter may be removed from the body which it covers by mechanical or chemical means, and often chips off and cracks; no such accident can happen to the porcelain glaze, which, owing to its being of the same constitution with the body of the ware, is completely one with it, and suffers no fracture from any inequality of expansion or contraction between the two materials.

JOHN SMITHS.—John Smith is a sort of omnipresence. A learned scholar contends for the universality of John Jmith's name not only in our own, but among all lands. Commencing with the Hebrew, he says they had no Christian names, and consequently *Johns*—in Hebrew the name stood simply *Shemt* or *Shemit*. In other nations however, the *John Smith* is found full, one and undivided. Let us trace it.

Latin—Johannes Smithius.
Italian—Giovanni Smithi.
Spanish—Juan Smithas.
Dutch—Hans Schmidt.
French—Jean Smeets.
Greek—Ion Skmitton.
Russian—Ionloff Schmittowski.
Polish—Ivan Schmittiweiski.
Chinese—Tohn Tchmmit.
Icelandic—Tahne Smittsen.
Welsh—Jiohn Scmidd.
Tuscarora—Ton Ta Smittla,
Mexican—Jontli F'Smitlx.

To prove the antiquity of the name, the same savan observes, that in the temple of Osiris, Egypt, was found the name of "Pharaoh Smithosis, being the 9th in the 18th dynasty of the Theban kings. He was the founder of the celebrated temple of Smithopolis Magna."

WHEN WOMEN SHOULD BE LOOKED AT.—A writer in the Atlantic Monthly thus enlightens the belles of the street concerning the inalienable rights of men to look at their pretty faces:

"There are some very pretty, but unhappily very ill-bred women, who don't understand the laws of the road with regard to handsome faces. Nature and custom would no doubt agree in conceding to all males the right of at least two distinct looks at every comely female countenance, without any infraction of the rules of courtesy or the sentiment of respect. The first look is necessary to define the person of the individual one meets, so as to avoid in her passing. Any unusual attraction discovered in a first glance is sufficient apology for a second—not a prolonged and impertinent stare, but an appreciating homage of the eyes, such as a stranger may inoffensively yield to a passing image. It is astonishing how morbidly sensitive some vulgar beauties are to the slightest demonstration of this kind. When a *lady* walks the streets she leaves her virtuous indignation countenance at home; she knows well enough that the street is a picture gallery, where pretty faces framed in pretty bonnets are meant to be seen, and everybody has a right to see them."

CURE FOR A BURN.—The French *Gazette Medicale*, states that, by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By laying the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly demands a trial.

There is nothing new in it though. There is not a negro at the South who has not known all his life, that powdered charcoal mixed with a little lard is a most soothing application to a burn.

PRINTING ON BOTH SIDES AT ONCE.—An extra of the New York Sun, an experimental number, has just been issued from the Sun office, printed on both sides at once. The Sun says the invention by which this marvel was achieved, has been patented by M. S. Beach, and consists of an improvement on Hoe's "last fast," by which the second form takes the place of the balance weight, on the type drum. The sheet, after being printed on one side, in the usual way, is immediately drawn back and printed on the other side, from this second form.—One special advantage gained is in thus drawing back the sheet without checking or changing the ordinary motion of any part of the press. The speed of the press thus remains undiminished, while the amount of work done by it is doubled. Some time ago Mr. Beach offered $10,000 to any person who would invent a press to print both sides at once, together with some other improvements connected with a printing apparatus, and, strange to say, he is the first man to claim the reward for having invented the press to do it on.

Liberia.

We find the annexed account of Liberia, the African colony, in a letter from Col. J. B. Danforth, a purser in the navy, to his paper in Illinois—the Rock Island Argus. His statements differ widely from many accounts that have been published in this country by the colonization society; but Col. D. has been there, and being a shrewd observer, ought to know of what he writes:

Monrovia is a much smaller and less interesting town than Freetown, and it gives one a very good idea of what the negroes can accomplish. This is all the town of any importance in the colony of Liberia. It has been petted by the American Colonization Society for 40 years, the last nine of which it has been an independent government.

The face of the country around is flat and uninteresting, and the population an idle, lazy, indolent set. A sluggish stream empties itself into the ocean here, called the Missurado river. It is not navigable. At its mouth is a large sand bar, over which very small craft can pass at high tide, and land alongside a pile of rocks they call a wharf.

The town is small, and its business smaller. They have streets—that is, an open space between the line of shanties, which are entirely covered with grass, except here and there a path where the negroes cross from one house to another. They have no teams, no horse or mules—not one in town. The president of the republic, S. A. Benson, did have a mule, *but it died!* They say that he has a colt up in the country, and will have a horse when it grows up!

Our consul, John L. Forney, Esq., accompanied me to "see the the elephant." We first visited congress, which is now in session. The senate consists of eight "fust family" niggers, and the house of representatives of eleven! The ex-president, Roberts, is nearly white, and wears a white moustache! The present president, Benson, is a full blooded darkey, as is also the vice-president, Gates. I was also introduced to the supreme court! and to the general, Payne. They are all colonists, i. e., persons born in the United States, and sent out here by the colonization society.

They had up a great question in the house of representatives, viz: the propriety of increasing the salaries of the officers, and the speeches were highly amusing.—One fellow, who did not seem to be in the secret, had ventured to assert that an addition of $50 to the judges' salaries might break the colony. An honorable member replied with much spirit, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Gemmen:—De gemman last up says Liberia may broke. Gemmen, you can't do it: Liberia can't broke—only rich folks broke. Yah! yah!" (Great applause.)

They have four colonies, viz: Missurado, Bassa, Sinoe and Cape Palmas, the last of which was for many years a colony in the State of Maryland, and was called the "State of Maryland in Liberia." Our State of Maryland had started the colony, and paid annually $10,000 for its support. Recently the State of Maryland in the United States concluded that she had money enough for that purpose, and she stopped the supplies. The colony therefore annexed itself to Liberia.

The population of Liberia is estimated to be about 200,000—nearly all of which are native "bushmen."—The colonist proper number about 12,000, and cast about 1200 votes. Their counties (four) answer to our states, and their governments is modeled after our own.

They have a jail, three churches, and a "receptacle," a house where emigrants are kept until they can take care of themselves. Their defences are four small howitzers mounted on a hill near town; four more which lay unmounted and half covered with sand on the beach, where they were first landed; and one more which is in the same condition, on an unsightly place they call a government square. Their navy consists of a little schooner, the "Lark," which was presented to them by Great Britain.

The whole business of the colony seems to be controlled by a few families, who monopolize all the offices, control the funds, and tax the people to the extent of their ability to pay. A fair opportunity, 40 years, and under the aid of the home Colonization Society, has been given to see what the negro can do. What little evidence of civilization they do exhibit is only that reflected from the whites, and about 20 years more will probably explode the humbug. I believe now, if the aid afforded them from abroad was withdrawn, that they would nearly all take to the bush in a very short time!!

[From the Boston Courier.]

Agassiz to Remain in America.

A paragraph has been going round the papers which originally appeared in the London Athenæum, stating that Prof. Agassiz would sooner or later accept the splendid offer twice made him by the Emperor of France of the superintendence of the Garden of Plants, with a salary of twenty-five thousand francs, and a seat in the Senate. It is perfectly true that this flattering offer was made to him some months ago, and gratefully declined; and is also true that when the Professor returned from his scientific visit to Key West, a few weeks since, he found awaiting him a holograph letter from the Minister of Public Instruction, renewing the invitation in the most pressing terms, and allowing him a period of two years, in order to complete his scientific engagements in America. But the second proposal was also declined with suitable acknowledgements. It is not to be supposed that the professorship in the Garden of Plants—the most splendid scientific position in Europe, and which we happen to know was the object and goal of Professor Agassiz's early dreams and aspirations—was declined without some struggle. We presume that the barred honor of sitting in the Senate Chamber—supposing that there was a Senate at the time of his arrival—would be held by him at its real and exact worth, and not for a moment taken into account in making up his mind. But the decision was deliberately and firmly made, and we have no reason to doubt that the inducements which led him to stay are such as would bring him to the same result hereafter, under a similar offer.

The truth is—and we wish to have the nations of Europe, France included, to understand it—that we do not mean to let Prof. Agassiz leave America. We have need of him here, and we love and honor him too much to have him go away from us. If he wants money, he shall have it; and we know that he will never want any more than he ought to have. We have a broad continent, filled with all manner of creatures that creep or walk, fly or swim, that crave his investigation and report. Go where he will—send where he will—he will find zealous and intelligent assistance, sometimes from his pupils and sometimes from his personal friends, and the friends of science. Everywhere he will meet with helpers, co-workers and assistants, who will feel it a privilege to range for him the field, the forest, the river, the sea, the lake, and lay their spoils at his feet. What the power of Alexander did for the scientific spirit of Aristotle is accomplished here by the spontaneous interest of an active and intelligent community, moved in part by a disinterested love of knowledge, and in part by that influence and charm exerted by Prof. Agassiz over all who come within the sphere of his personal presence. Though he stands between Europe and America at this moment—like Garrick, in the famous picture, between tragedy and comedy—we have the advantage in this, that we have hold of him; and that advantage we do not mean to lose.

We may here add that Professor Agassiz did propose to visit Europe this summer, but he has abandoned his purpose, in order that he may complete the third volume of his contributions to the Natural History of the United States, within a year from the publication of the second.

THE HAIR.—It is a great mistake to plait the hair of children under eleven or twelve years of age. The process of plaiting more or less strains the hairs in their roots by pulling them tight; tends to deprive them of their requisite supply of nutriment, and checks their growth. The hair of girls should be cut rather short, and allowed to curl freely. When they are about eleven or twelve the hair should be twisted into a coil, not too tight, nor tied at the end with thin thread, but with a piece of ribbon.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A few drops of carbonate of ammonia in a small quantity of rain water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, etc., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If a carpet be injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine says:

The American merchant is a type of a restless, adventurous, onward-going race of people. He sends his merchandise all over the earth; stocks every market; makes wants that he may supply them; covers New Zealand with Southern cotton woven in Northern looms; sends clerks of stores to the Sandwich Islands; swaps with the Fejee Cannibals; sends the whale ships among the icebergs of the poles, or to wander in the solitary seas, till the log-book tells the tedious sameness of years, and boys become men; gives the ice of the Northern winters to the torrid zone; piles up Fresh Pond on the banks of the Hoogly; gladdens the sunny savannahs of the dreamy South; and makes life tolerable in the bungalow of an Indian jungle. The lake of New England awakes to life by the rivers of the sultry east, and the antipodes of the earth come in contact at this "meeting of the waters." The white canvass of American ships glances in every nook of the ocean. Scarcely has the slightest information come of some unknown, obscure corner of the remote sea, when the captain is consulting his chart, in full career for the *terra incognita*.

A LADY'S WANTS.—A French *feuilletonist* gives us an amusing incident of the flight of these birds of fashion, and particularly of the pleasure and convenience of traveling with a gay lady: "It is so easy," he tells us, "to travel with a woman; her wants are so few; her requirements so easy; after all, what are they?" he exclaims to the grumbling husband. "Only a dozen of trunks to contain her petticoats, her hoops, her bouquets, her crinoline, her morning gowns, her midday robes, her evening toilets, the cloaks, the mantles, the laces, the guipures, the furs, the riding habits, the hat and plume, the whip; some thirty boxes of her bonnets, her caps, her veils, her ribbons, her flowers; a few cases for the jewels; a few fan-boxes; a dressing box, a work box, a scent box, parasols, chancelleres for the feet, elastic cushions, shawls, plaids, woolen coverings, a few favorite novels, a few amusing journals, the new traveling guide, and the map of the railroad. Verily, one could not be more discreet, or less embarrassing or cumbersome."

CONCERNING KISSES.—"The kiss," says an ancient woman-hater, "is the Aurora of love, but the sun-set of chastity."

After the first kiss there follows a second, then a third, and so upward on the many rugged ladder of love to the *ultima thule*. One kiss is very little and yet very much. It is the wordless interpreter of two hearts, which by this one breath tell each other more than by myriads of words. The kiss is the high priest who initiates the heart into the El

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For the convenience of our readers, we publish a statement below, showing the number of Senators and members of the House of Commons, entitled to be elected to the Legislature of North Carolina, until the first session which shall be held after the year 1871:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Pasquotank and Perquimans.	28th. Granville.
2d. Camden and Currituck.	29th. Person.
3d. Gates and Chowan.	30th. Orange.
4th. Tyrrell and Hyde.	31st. Alamance & Randolph.
5th. Northampton.	32d. Chatham.
6th. Hertford.	33d. Moore and Montgomery.
7th. Bertie.	34th. Richmond and Robeson.
8th. Martin and Washington.	35th. Anson and Union.
9th. Halifax.	36th. Guilford.
10th. Edgecombe.	37th. Caswell.
11th. Pitt.	38th. Rockingham.
12th. Beaufort.	39th. Mecklenburg.
13th. Craven.	40th. Stanly and Cabarrus.
14th. Carteret and Jones.	41st. Rowan and Davie.
15th. Green and Lenoir.	42d. Davidson.
16th. New Hanover.	43d. Stokes and Forsyth.
17th. Duplin.	44th. Ashe, Surry, Watauga, and Yadkin.
18th. Onslow.	45th. Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander.
19th. Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus.	46th. Burke, McDowell, and Caldwell.
20th. Cumberland.	47th. Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba.
21st. Sampson.	48th. Rutherford, Cleaveland.
22d. Wayne.	49th. Buncombe, Henderson, Yancy and Madison.
23d. Johnston.	50th. Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
24th. Wake.	
25th. Nash.	
26th. Franklin.	
27th. Warren.	

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Three Members Each.—Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham, and Wake.

Two Members Each.—Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsyth, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes.

One Member Each.—Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Currituck, Columbus, Carteret, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS DAMAGES.—A suit which has hitherto excited no little interest, has just been decided in Warren county. At the election for State officers on the 14th of October, 1856, a "colored man named Jesse Beckley, some few shades darker than alabaster, offered his vote at the Fourth Ward Polls, and it was refused by the Judges, Rufus K. Paine, Wm. H. Glass and Michael Cleary, upon the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States," according to the meaning of the act of Congress. Beckley had taken several friends with him as witnesses to the tender of his vote, and its refusal by the Judges, for the purpose of testing the question in the Courts, in case he was not permitted to vote. On the same day after his ballot had been rejected, he began suit against the Election Judges, laying his damages at $1,000. The city assumed the responsibility of the defence, and instructed the City Solicitor to contest the claim. The case was tried three times in the Courts of this city, and in each instance the jury failed to agree. Upon a motion by Beckley's counsel the venue was changed to Warren county, and the case came up for trial on Monday morning last. The city was represented by Judge Hart and Mr. Probasco and the plantiff by Messrs. Getchell and Chambers. The case occupied the attention of the Court for nearly two days, when the Jury returned a verdict for plantiff of five hundred dollars. A new trial was granted by the Court.—*Cm. Gazette, June* 24.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—The well informemed editor of the Philadelphia Press has the following condensed account of Sir Colin Campbell:

Sir Colin Campbell will get his peerage, and deserves it, if not particularly for his Indian exploits, for his whole life-time of military service. He is a gallant old man. Sixty-six years ago he was born, of humble parents, in Glasgow, the commercial capital of Scotland, and exactly half a century ago he had the good luck to obtain a commission in the British army. He served in Portugal under "the Duke," and afterward in the unfortunate Walcheran expedition, in which forty thousand soldiers were destroyed by fever in the swamps of the Netherlands. He was repeatedly wounded, and was present at most of the great battles and sieges during the Peninsular campaign, when for five years the Fabian policy of Wellington baffled, and finally beat, the genius of Napoleon, and the valor of his best lieutenants. In 1814–'15 he served in America as an officer in the Rifle brigade. Subsequently he was in active service in Demerara; in the Chinese war of 1842, in the Punjaub campaign of 1848–'9, where he obtained special notice in the commander-in-chief's despatch for his steady coolness and military precision;" subsequently, under the late Sir Charles J. Napier, in India, and, finally, in command of the Highland brigade, in the Crimea. When the Indian war became alarming he quitted England to take chief command of the Anglo-Indian army at twenty-four hours' notice—this, too, at the age of 65, after fifty years of hard service.

HINTS FOR THE FARMERS.—Dig your potatoes when the ground is dry; you can then gather them free from dirt, then stow them away under cover, where the frost will not touch them.

Toads are the best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants when drooping, are revived by a few grains of Camphor.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c. from insects.

Lard never spoils in warm weather, if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding corn, sixty pounds ground go as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves

"THE RICH IRISH BROGUE AND THE SWEET GERMAN ACCENT" AGAIN.—At the recent public reception in Cincinnati, of Hon. John J. Crittenden, the Know Nothing Senator from Kentucky, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, thus addressed him and prepares the opening of the first campaign of the new "people's party." The cry is no longer "foreign paupers and criminals;" for Know Nothingism is dead—and the patriotic naturalized citizen is now to be wheedled again with the "rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent." The appeal will fail of its intended effect, but it is at least the evidence—the admission of an enemy—of the patriotism and love of liberty of the naturalized citizen:

"There are republicans here—Black! (Shouts of laughter and cheers.) There are Democrats here! (Another cheer.) *There are old Whigs here!* (Vehement applause and shouts. 'Yes there are!' (A wild chorus of yells.) And, sir, there are men here of foreign birth, who have fled from European oppression to find homes in our country, whose hearts throb with the love of this Union, and whose souls are inspired with the love of constitutional liberty." (Vehement applause.)

SQUAW SLAVES IN UTAH.—The New York Tribune says, an intelligent writer in the train of the Utah Peace Commissioner states that the system of buying and selling Indian woman is carried along the route across the plains among the traders and frontiersmen, as a regular established practice. Almost every white man along this route has an Indian concubine purchased, in the case of young and beautiful horses, though old and ugly ones may be had at a much less cost. Once sold to the whiteman, her Indian relatives renounce all further interest in her, and not merely her person, but her life, is at the disposal of her owner. When a white man gets tired of his slave wife, he ships her off and gets another. The children of these unions are totally neglected by the fathers, and grow up as they may under the care of the mothers. At all the forts along the route, the young officers, settlers, and all who can afford it, keep the squaws.

A BROADWAY BELLE.—Last night a colored boy, probably affected by the intense heat, and desiring to avail himself of the cooling powers of crinoline, donned the wearing apparel of a feminine, and supplying himself with the modern contrivances of cotton padding, presented quite a respectable figure. With a neat gold cross suspended from his neck, and two or three rings tastefully displayed upon his fingers, he cut quite a swell, promenading the upper portion of Broad street. One of the watchmen, not liking the appearance of the "critter," politely escorted this would-be female to the guard house for perambulating the street without a pass.—Upon being presented for inspection to our worthy Marshal, who is a second Agassiz in the knowledge of the physiognomy of the different sexes, it was discovered that "he was not all that fancy painted him," and that it took more than hoops to constitute a female.

Augusta Dispatch.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES—*The Cause of It.*—Bulwer is separated from his wife, Dickens, from his wife, and Chas. Reade (of Peg Woffington and White Lies notoriety) is living with another man's wife. From the days of the Poet Job, whose wife was the original Mrs. Caudle, down to Socrates and Xantippe, so on down to Byron, and finally to Dickens, matrimonial unhappiness has ever attached to literary men.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—The London Athenæum lately made a striking reference to our nation's birthday, and although it makes the "Old Bay State" a little older than she really is, yet it is so well done, with so clear an idea of the real spirit of the celebration of our "one great holiday," that we copy a few paragraphs:

In less than a month from this present date America will celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of her national birthday. Throughout the whole of the States, however divided by political language and sympathy, by questions of boundary and color, there will on that day be heard in each city and county one unanimous speech—there will glow one confederate banner.

From Massachusetts, the eldest, to Minnesota and Arizona, the youngest-born—from Indian Dacotah, where the sun shines an indistinct light on unassigned claims and unencumbered estates of green wood, to Spanish San Francisco, where it flaunts along the path of the ocean steamer, and flings gold dust into the eyes of helmsman and passengers—through an affluent land which eighty years of labor have marvellously urged, strengthened with ribs of railroad, quickened with almost vital nerves of telegraph, made to throb with busy agencies and motive power of invention and manufacture, blessed and made happy with appreciable harvests of wheat and cotton and rice, no less than two inappreciable harvests of freedom and peace—during one day business and trade and political enmity will pause to keep a common jubilee.

In honor of that day the wagon on the prairie will have its arch of leaves, the lumber raft floating down the Mississippi will attach to its rough pine mast a July flag, the steamer far out at sea, will hoist a garland at the fore—a motely population, of all hues, German, Indian, civil and military, will make music in what, twenty years ago, were forett streets, and along the thirteen thousand miles of coast, from every cape and headland, peaceful cannon will proclaim to the world a declaration of American independence.

Nor in less favored climates will the day be forgotten. Compliment or sympathy will deck with American colors the harbors of Montreal, Sydney and Liverpool.—Americans will be glad in Rome, in Florence, and perhaps too in Paris—and in token of political amity and fearless of clear and open search, the portraits of Queen Victoria and President Buchanan will hang side by side to dignify an hospitable dining room at Richmond."

Thank God, that all this can yet be said with truth of America and Americans. And shame to any among us, if any there be, who are so blinded by their foolish and wicked conceits, that they cannot perceive and enjoy the wonderful grandeur of this real rejoicing of a whole and united people! What *other* "nation" rejoices, all over the wide world, at the recurrence of one particular day in the year! Not one!

WHEN CORN GROWS.—Dr. R. R. Harrison, of Prince George county, Va., has taken pains to make some careful examinations to ascertain whether corn grows, as is generally supposed, more at night than by day. August 1, corn grew in twenty-four hours, five inches; at night one and a half inches. August 2, it grew four and seven-eighth inches; at night one and seven-eighths, and in the day three inches.

The several candidates for New Hanover county will meet their fellow citizens at the following named places:

Federal Point, Monday, July 12th.
Masonboro' Sound, Tuesday, July 13th.
Middle Sound, Wednesday, July 14th.
Sandy Run, Thursday, July 15th.
Holly Shelter, Friday, July 16th.
Rocky Point, Saturday, July 17th.
South Washington, Monday, July 19th.
Upper Black River, Tuesday, July 20th.
Piney Woods, Wednesday, July 21st.
Lower Black River, Thursday, July 22d.
Caintuck, Friday, July 23d.
Long Creek, Saturday, July 24th.
Wilmington, Tuesday, July 27th.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

We publish below further appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae. They will address the people at the following times and places;

Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday, June 30th.
Dobson, Surry, Thursday, July 1st.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes, Saturday, July 3d.
Boon, Watauga, Monday, July 5th.
Lenoir, Caldwell, Wednesday, July 7th.
Morganton, Burke, Thursday, July 8th.
Marion, McDowell, Saturday, July 10th.
Burnsville, Yancy, Monday, July 12th.
Marshall, Madison, Wednesday, July 14th.
Asheville, Buncombe, Friday, July 16th.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Saturday, July 17.
Waynesville, Haywood, Monday, July 19th.
Webster, Jackson, Wednesday, July 21st.
Franklin, Macon, Thursday, July 22d.
Murphy, Cherokee, Saturday, July 24th.

"I HAVE SAVED $500."

☞ This remark, made by a gentleman the other day, whose strength had been restored to him by a bottle of Professor DeGrath's (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL," would apply to thousands, especially the man or woman who depends on self-exertion for support. No person can save money who is half the time sick, lame, rheumatic, and suffering from pain; but if timely caution were used, and before consumption becomes sealed from colds and exposure, the application of this "Electric Oil" should be made, hundreds of dollars would be saved, and life be made tolerable also. Ask Mark Gregg, Esq., 45 Marshall street Philadelphia, and hundred more who have been cured. N. B.—No charge for advice.

July 8.—258&45-1w.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Having been requently requested by many of my friends, I now respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County, and solicit your suffrages on the first Thursday in August next. Should you elect me, I pledge you a heart faithfully devoted to your interest and an untiring effort to promote the welfare of your County. But in case I am defeated, I shall in humble submission bow to your decision. JAMES McK. MULFORD.

June 18th, 1858 42-te*

TO THE FREEMEN OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of our county, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. Should you elect me, I will endeavor to make you a faithful and obliging officer. GRADY OUTLAW.

Duplin county, N. C., June 5th, 1858. 41-te.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

☞ *Catalogues Sent Free!* ☜

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to G. G. EVANS,

Publisher, 439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

June 25, 1858 43-3m

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 29-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—31—244-tf W. T. J. VANN.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL.

April 12, 1858 184-te—33-te

Herald copy.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of salt rheume, ring-worm tetter, scald head, barber's itch, blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. July 7, 1858—45-1t

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

A WONDERFUL REMEDY!

Mr. B. D. Woods, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says:

"I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart and nervous headache, for nearly fifteen years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After having used three bottles of your Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, and attend to my business with pleasure, and would therefore recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted.

See advertisement. [July 6.—257&45-1w.

MARRIED,

In New Hanover county on the 1st inst., by A. A. Corbett, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM SANDLIN, of Georgia, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Duncan Robinson, of the above county.

In this town, at the Fifth Street M. E. Church, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Mann, Mr. THOMAS DEVANE, of New Hanover County, to Miss MARY C. POLLEY, of this Town.

DIED,

In this town, on the morning of the 3d instant, T. F. ROBESON, Esq., aged 42 years 3 months and 5 days.

In this town, on the 3d inst., Mr. BERNARD CLARK, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 26 years.

☞ Philadelphia and Buffalo papers please copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

George Hobbs and others, vs. Amsey Hobbs, Calvin Hobbs and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs, heirs at law of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered, that notice be given by publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and a decree for partition accordingly.

TEST: JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1858.

JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

July 9th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 45 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

James K. Melvin, vs. John McLeran, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that John McLeran the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said John McLeran to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered.

Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1858. KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.

July 9. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 45-6w

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."

THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.

☞ Beware of counterfeits. ☜

Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.

July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNder the name and style of *WARD & WILSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. & C. WARD are authorized to use the name of the firm for the purpose of settling the business.

Those indebted to said firm are requested to settle the same and save cost. ROBINSON WARD.

CLIFTON WARD.

JOSEPH WILSON.

June 29th, 1858. 45-1t*

HACKERS! HACKERS!!

ANOTHER LOT OF THE ROBINSON HACKERS, just received by J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

July 8th, 1858. Herald Copy.

LEATHER AND GUM BELTING

TOGETHER WITH all kinds of Packing. A full stock always on hand and for sale at

Sulty 8th. Herald copy. J. M. ROBINSON & SON'S.

NOW LANDING.

25 BBLS. C. SUGAR;
5 Tons Hoop Iron, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch;
25 Bbls. Mess Pork. For sale by
July 8, 1858. ZENO H. GREENE.

WESTERN BACON.

30 HHDS. SIDES AND SHOULDERS. For sale by
July 8, 1858. ZENO H. GREENE.

SUMMER STOCK AT COST.

MUST BE SOLD, every variety of HATS, CAPS, LEGHORN FLATS, CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, &c., at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
July 8, 1858. CHAS. D. MYERS.

EVERY VARIETY

OF GENTS STRAW AND FRENCH AND AMERIcan Soft Felt Hats, for summer wear, will be sold at very low prices, for cash only, to reduce our stock. Call at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
July 8, 1858. CHAS. D. MYERS.

NEW STYLES

GENTS DRESS HATS, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
July 8, 1858. CHAS. D. MYERS.

MR. I. ALEXANDER

IS THE BEST WATCH-MAKER, and will repair all and every kind of Watch and Clock that has been spoiled.—He warrants them to keep good time, or no charge!
July 7.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

GOLDFINDER BLACKHAWK,

HAS BEEN PURCHASHED BY MR. WM. S. BATTLE, of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, and will make a season at his stables at the above place. Terms $40 for the season, payable at the close of season—on the 15th June, 1858.

Goldfinder is by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, out of a Messenger Mare.

April 26th, 1858 196-tf—35-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 80	@	2 00
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	22	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11½	@	12½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10½	@	10¾
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	11¼	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	11	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	9
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 00
Superfine	0 00	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	63 00		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	67	@	68
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	1 05	@	1 15
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	1 20
Wheat, red	90	@	95
do. white	1 05	@	1 10
Rice, rough	00	@	87½
do., clean, ℔ lb.			3¾
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	80	@	90
N. River	50	@	60
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton 90	00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	00	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	11 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	26
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans.	34	@	38
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 25
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 70
Hard	0 00	@	1 35
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do. in order	0 00	@	1 70
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, Pale	3 00	@	5 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 12½	@	1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	39
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.	75	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	11½	@	12
Hog round	13	@	13½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	10	@	10½
Shoulders	7	@	7½
N. C. Lard	13	@	13½
West'n do.	12½	@	13
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11	@	11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	00 00	@	19 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Butt	16 50	@	17 00
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	20	@	35
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	75	@	85
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	7¾	@	9
New Orleans	6¾	@	8¾
Muscovado	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9¾	@	10
Granulated	10¾	@	11¼
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	4 00
Common	1 50	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 00	@	7 00
do. inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin do.	30	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	50 @ 55
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	30	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	4 00	@4 00 5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 50
Rosin "	35	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 65
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00	@6 00 7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE.—By reference to our table of sales below it will be seen that the market has ruled unsteady as regards prices, and at the close shows a decline of 25 cents on virgin. The demand continues to be confined principally to distillers, from whom there is a fair enquiry at present at $3 25 for virgin and $2 70 for yell

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Fourth.

Upon the whole, we think that Sunday last was not only the hottest day of this present year 1858, but perhaps as hot as any day for years past. The remark was general. We understood that the thermometer in the office of the Collector of the port ranged as high as 96½ at four o'clock in the afternoon. There was no observable decrease of the heat until the evening breeze sprang up. After midnight it thundered and rained, and was more sultry and unendurable after the shower than before it. Sleep was out of the question.

On the morning of Monday, which was kept as the 4th, we were awakened by the firing of musketry. We heard music, but did not know whence it proceeded.—The Wilmington Light Infantry, we understand, turned out, early in the day, and although not quite full in numbers, made a very handsome appearance. The German Volunteers were out with full ranks, presenting quite a soldier-like appearance and excellent drill. As the day advanced, people began to scatter out of town to the sound, to Smithville, to anywhere in fact, so that during the most of the day-time, Wilmington presented an appearance of desertion. It looked like Sunday.

The German Volunteers celebrated the day by a picnic out to Hilton, at the house and grounds of Dr. McRee. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the Company paraded in Major Walker's yard on Princess Street, where a beautiful flag was presented by Miss Mindel on behalf of the ladies, and received by the Company through Captain Cornehlsen. The fair presentress discharged her duty gracefully and with ease and self-possession. Captain Cornehlsen's reply was brief, frank and soldierlike in tone and expression.

The company proceeded thence to the scene of the day's pleasures and amusements, which even the unfavorable state of the weather failed seriously to mar. We have to return our acknowledgments for an invitation to participate, and only regret that we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity. At night the company marched down town, and presented a beautiful appearance, decorated, as their arms were, with colored lanterns.

In town here we were visited with a very heavy thunder shower. We understand that there was also a pretty heavy gust with a good deal of rain at the Sound, interfering very much with the enjoyment of the regatta. Dry clothes were at a premium, and more than one boat got capsized, but we are happy to say that no serious accident occurred. The boat-race, we learn was won by the Princess, the Coquette coming in second, but with a long interval. We understand that but for an accident, the second place would have been won by the Nina. All who went down were liberally provided for by the hospitable denizens of Wrightsville, and the feeling of kindness and good fellowship which prevailed more than compensated for any inconvenience due to the unfavorable state of the weather.

The Spray, Captain John B. Price, carried down a very large party to Smithville. She returned before dark, all right and tight. We understand that the excursionists had a good time generally.

A party of citizens, with their families, also went down to Oak Island and the Black Fish Ground on the tug Mariner, which they had hired for the occasion.—No doubt they enjoyed themselves.

The Fourth of July is—the Fourth of July, and occasionally, a good quiet citizen who is not even on speaking terms with John Barleycorn, will show his independence by taking a wrestle with the old fellow, who in the long run is sure to throw him. These things pass off and are forgotten. Upon the whole, there was little even of this—less than usual. As yet we have heard of no accidents worth naming. We trust that we may be spared the painful duty of having to record any case of serious injury to life or limb.

The day was appropriately celebrated by the delivery of orations, the reading of the National and Mecklenburg Declarations, etc., at different points throughout this and other counties. In due time we expect to receive accounts from kind friends residing in the different localities.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

THE DEVIL.—That is to say the great, streaked, striped, cloven-hoofed fellow, with a forked tail and an anchor on the end of both prongs, this aged person is said to inhabit a place of great heat, and to be deprived of the pleasure of perspiration, which places his devilship in constant fear of going mad, like unto a big mangy bull-dog, without the satisfaction of being decently knocked in the head, shot with a gun or poisoned with beef and strychnine.

Our devil, who is not by any means large or ferocious, but on the contrary as good natured a little fellow as you would meet any where, has frequently attempted to place us in possession of his maturely formed views upon the subject of the weather, but has always failed, owing to a slight impediment in his speech. He has assured us that "it is as hot as h-h-h-," but what he intended to add, what word he so commenced, we have been unable to tell—Hindostan we must presume.

What a lively and pleasant imagination some of our great poets have had. We have read Milton—*once*; likewise Pollock's "Course of Time" a sort of mean sequel to the work of the great Cromwellian. Where Milton makes Satan and his host land in hell, after falling all the way from heaven, the scene presented is quite tepid.—The idea of the fellows lying in the lake of liquid fire to rest themselves, then of a few of the chief fiends starting to have a chat over it, then of the head devil, Monsieur Satan, taking a stroll on the burning continent of the lower regions and coolly cogitating on things in general, like a politician defeated at a presidential election and ready to try his hand again—the whole thing is refreshing, charming and delightful. Also, so are some scenes in Pollock's Course of Time. Swimming in fire—pelted by fire—fire—fire, torture unmitigated, unrelieved, without hope or end or aim or object, but torture.

Did ever Messrs. Milton, Pollock, and the other poets, whose genius warms its fires by the flames which agonize the lost, did these men ever get even one pint of hot water spilled on themselves? Did they ever, by accident, grasp a hot poker and have the live cuticle to send up a smoke and a smell? Did they ever see a man branded, and mark the teeth set and the lips fixed? Did they ever toss on a bed of sickness, racked with pain and consumed with fever, when one breeze of heaven to cool the burning brow would be worth more than millions. If they ever did, we cannot see how they could revel with such evident pleasure in images of hell-fire—*for others*. Is it not a little strange the pleasure that man, whom an aching tooth will drive half crazy, appears to take in images of pain, and suffering, and horror—man, to whom the noon-day heats in the summer season are painfully oppressive. It is a riddle.

But we grow serious where we commenced with no such intention. Our object may have been only to remark upon the universal languor produced by what appears to us to be the hottest day we have experienced this year—whatever it was, the mood has passed away, and we cannot return to any light or cheerful strain, so we stop. The lessons of life, we fear, begin to give a sombre tone to the feelings.

It is said that General Denver intends shortly to resign the Governorship of Kanzas.

The Flag Presentation.

Since writing our sketch of the doings of the Fourth, a copy of the addresses delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the flag to the German Volunteers has been kindly placed at our disposal. The address of Miss Mindel was as follows:

Capt. Cornehlsen, Officers and Soldiers of the German Volunteers:

I feel highly honored at being chosen to present you with this stand of colors.

For an assurance of how you will guard the trust, we need only revert to the pages of the past, where, by the side of Washington stand the names of DeKalb and those other scions of the Fatherland who helped to plant the seed of liberty in this country, which has since grown to such a giant tree, waving its branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the fiery sun that sets in the Mexican Gulf to the star-lighted ice peaks of Labrador.

May these colors ever float above scenes as peaceful as the present; but, should a time come when the war-trumpet shall be heard, then you will remember the dear old land of your birth and the fair young country of your adoption, and, rallying round these colors, will prove to all that the American flag has no more brave or trusty defenders than the German Volunteers.

To which Captain Cornehlsen replied:

Miss Mindel: In behalf of myself, fellow officers and soldiers of the "German Volunteers," I accept from your fair hands this beautiful emblem of devotion to our adopted country.

As DeKalb and his followers, with many others of little less note, occupied no mean position in leading under Washington the American banner to victory in days of trial, so shall we, I trust, not degenerate sons under this bright ensign, be found ever ready to act in concert with those who fight under the eagle banner in defence of our rights, our homes, our laws, and our institutions.

To you, fair lady, and through you to your associates, I desire to express the sincere acknowledgments of this corps for this valued token of regard; and while it shall remain in our hands, we pledge its preservation in unsullied purity, as it is now, the emblem of those whom we shall ever hold dear in remembrance, during our darkest day of trial, shielding it, as we would yourself and those whom you represent, together with the venerated stars and stripes of America.

Captain Cornehlsen then delivered the flag to the ensign of the Company with the following charge:

Ensign: This beautiful Banner which our fair country-women have just presented, is placed in your charge, with the assurance that you will stand by it and shield it in behalf of this corps as a sacred treasure.

The flag is of beautiful blue silk, with gold border; the flag staff surmounted by a gilt eagle. One side of the flag bears the potrait of Washington and the colors of the United States and the following inscription:

"Presented by the Ladies of Wilmington, July 4th, 1858, to the German Volunteer company, organized September 9th, 1852."

The reverse side bears the portrait of DeKalb, and the following inscription:

"The Old North State.—The Home of our Adoption."

On one corner is quartered the German Independent Flag of 1849.

OUR ARMY AND OUR NEW TERRITORIES.—The soldiers in the American army are better fed and clothed than those in any other service, but as a general rule they are compelled to perform a class of duties more harrassing, fatiguing and annoying than those of any other force. Stretched along a frontier of thousands of miles, in isolated squads, out among the mountains, the burning steppes, or the waterless prairies, watching the wild and debased Indians, or the scarcely less wild and debased floating white population, the outcasts of civilization, either driven off for their crimes, or impelled by recklessness and impatience of the restraints of social life; such are the localities and such the characters with which the U. S. Army has to do, and surely it has enough to occupy it.

The halo of romance with which the tales of Cooper and others had once surrounded the Indian, has passed away. The rule is that the wild Indian is good for nothing, and the tame one is worth less than nothing, being a nuisance and a blot in the sight of Heaven. They are strong on fire water—they will drink anything that will "make drunk come," but they will not work.

The boundary line between the United States and Mexico, reaching from San Diego on the Pacific, to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Gulf, is constantly crossed and recrossed by wild Indians and runaway Mexican peons, become even more ferocious than the original Camanches, Apaches, Arapahooes, or others of that sort. Bands of these make incursions upon the outlying settlements of Texas and New Mexico, attack emigrants passing over the plains, take advantage of the weakness of any isolated post or small body of United States troops, carry off the property under feeble escort, or at least stampede and steal the animals. Among these people, and getting into constant collision with them, are the class of white men to whom reference has already been made. To act as a frontier police—to interfere between—to restrain, regulate, protect or punish such a population, composed of all colors, complexions and characters, is the duty of one portion of the army, while another portion is scattered on the Pacific from San Diego to Puget's Sound, tracking Indians and sometimes fighting them—occasionally getting whipped. These are the pleasures of soldiering on actual service. Oregon is worse than Florida.

The worst of the thing is, that although the Indians are bad enough in all conscience, the outbreaks which cost the Government hundreds or thousands of lives, and millions of treasure to repress, generally spring from the reckless brutality or grasping dishonesty of the low whites, who actually drive the red men to desperation. We are threatened with a league of the Indians in Washington and Oregon, and a most expensive and annoying Indian war. It is said that Col. Steptoe has been defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of men, and under circumstances which indicate the extent and dangerous nature of the league against which hostilities must be carried on.

The Oregon Indians do not fully understand the power and resources of the whites, but they have heard of them and have a presentiment of their own fate, which they have no wish to precipitate by rushing into hostilities, but no doubt we owe this war to the cupidity of some traders who have been furnishing the Indians with bad whiskey, or some California desperadoes who think it quite a pleasant amusement to shoot down a brave or a squaw, for these mighty men seem to make small difference in that respect.

These territories, as they multiply, also multiply the expenses of the army beyond all proportion to its increased numerical strength, because of their remoteness—the cost of transportation, etc.

BELLY.—It is stated that Mr. Felix Belly, the noted French Agent to Nicaragua, arrived at New York on Sunday last, on board the Empire City. Wonder if he is a lean Belly or a stout Belly, a starved Belly or a Belly "with good fat capon lined"

There would appear to be a general humbugging all around in connection with this Nicaragua affair. The story now is, that Monsieur Belly is humbugged as well as the rest, and that Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York is now in the ascendant. It is said that he has made a contract with the Nicaraguan government, by which all the property and franchises of the old Transit Company are transferred to him for $32,000 bonus, a loan of $100,000, already lent, and a capitation tax of $1 50 per head on passengers. The line is to be opened in ninety days from the delivery of the money to the Nicaraguan government. The money went out on the steamer of the 15th ult. In corroboration of this statement the Washington "States" publishes a decree, bearing the signature of Juarez, Minister of Foreign Relations. It seems to leave little doubt of Vanderbilt's ascendancy for the present.

The Convass.—What of It?

The candidates for Governor are now in the mountains, and have appointments in that direction up to the 24th instant. They are getting along harmoniously, we are pleased to learn. The opposition will endeavor to create the impression that Judge Ellis is changing, or will change, his positions to suit the locality. Now, we have this to say—the candidates met at Clinton, and we endeavoured to ascertain and state their positions correctly. Both gentlemen were aware of our presence and of our object. Neither have since objected to our report of the positions assumed. The report of that discussion has been republished in full by the Asheville *News*, the Democratic organ in the mountain district.—Judge Ellis stated that he was willing to stand to his position in the mountains as on the seaboard, he is willing to read that statement there as he has already done at several points. Where then is the chance for his changing?

Speaking of positions, reminds us of the fact that it has been thought by some of Mr. McRae's friends, that in a notice of the occurrence at Beaufort, we did injustice to his position in saying that it was the same with that taken by Mr. Gilmer. Nothing could be farther from our wish than to do injustice to an opponent.

Our remark was founded upon the fact of Mr. McRae's making one of the points of his speech in reply to Judge Ellis to turn upon Kansas, and that he attacked Judge Ellis and the body of the party for favoring its admission. This placed him, thus far, with Mr. Gilmer, and would have the effect of causing his election to be regarded as a ground of encouragement by the Black Republicans just as Mr. Gilmer's course was regarded. Neither Judge nor the *Journal* went farther than to speak of the effect—indeed Judge Ellis said that, beyond doubt, these people would do his competitor injustice, but still the *effect* would be the same.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

No news as yet. None has been received here or elsewhere of the arrival of the Niagara at the New Foundland end of the line. Serious fears begin to be entertained that the enterprise is a second time a failure. So far as the Company is concerned, since it has passed under exclusive British control, we care very little, but we feel for the officers and operators engaged, and also for the cause of science. It is rather too early, however, to either announce or predict a failure, although every day's delay in hearing from the operations of the telegraph fleet increases the probabilities of unfavorable intelligence when we *do* hear. We cannot but think that the weight of probability is already considerably against success. We trust, however, that the few favorable chances may yet be realized.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder gust yesterday about one o'clock, the Schooner L. P. Smith, a New York packet, was struck when about ten miles below town on her way up. The lightning broke off the greater part of her fore-topmast, and shivered the lower portion of the mast down to the deck. It then seems to have scattered without doing any further injury. All hands who were forward were thrown down on the deck, but sustained no injury beyond the momentary shock. The Schooner will have to get a new mast.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

DROWNED.—On Saturday last a negro boy belonging to John Dawson, Esq., got drowned in the Cape Fear river, at the upper end of town. It would appear that the boy, not being able to swim, made a rope fast to the shore and then to himself, after which he jumped in.—The rope unfortunately broke, and he was drowned.—Verdict of the jury of inquest—accidental drowning.

ADVANCED TAXES.—On the first and second inst., our merchants and others so liable, were marching up to the Sheriff's office to settle their taxes payable in advance. The amount is about the same as last year—between nine and ten thousand dollars. Mr. David Pigot paid some $620 16 auction tax, being, we presume, the largest for that class of business in the State.

☞ The article giving the comparative distances on the Danville and the Lower Route, which the Raleigh *Standard* credits to the Wilmington *Herald*, never appeared in that paper.

☞ Mr. Hanlon of the N. O. True Delta, shot and killed Mr. Gibbs of the N. O. Crescent, in a duel fought near that city on the 29th ult.

The Latest News from Utah—Exciting Horrors at Provo City.

The Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell, of Kentucky, and McCulloch, with General Johnston and the American troops, have by this time taken possession of Salt Lake City. Governor Cumming, weeks before, had consummated the great work, under the counsel of a citizen of Pennsylvania, Colonel Thomas L. Kane.

The Mormons are busily engaged in fortifying Provo River, Spanish Fork and Hobble Creek Cannons, and all the approaches to the Utah Valley, where they have moved all their families. They tell the Indians that they intend to throw a medicine over the soldiers which will make them die like dogs, and also boast to them that it is Brigham Young's powerful medicine which keeps the army from moving.

The Fort Bridger correspondent of the Times, May 28th, writes as follows:

Brigham Young and Heber Kimball are both building houses at Provo City. Brigham's house is about 200 feet long, and he has some 100 men busily engaged in its construction. The people are all concentrated in Utah, San Pete and Fillmore Valleys, and are actively engaged in planting and sowing grain and vegetables.

The people are well armed, and guns are offered for sale at low prices.

The printing office of the Deseret News has been moved from Salt Lake City to Fillmore, and that newspaper is at present published there.

No compromise or peace has yet been effected, but in our opinion the Mormon question is thus resolved.

The leaders have offered to give themselves up for trial upon a pledge that they shall be tried by a jury chosen from among the Mormons, but they declare that they will never submit to a trial by a Gentile jury.—They are still, as they declared from the first, willing to allow the civil officers and civilians to enter the valley and reside there, but they will not submit to have the army quartered among them.

Three trains of Mormons have come in since the 20th, one of eighteen, one of thirty-four, and a third of forty-two wagons each, none of them having any thing to sell except a few eggs which readily brought two dollars a dozen. A more forlorn and destitute assembly it is difficult to imagine, the children are barefoot, some of the women only covered with a chemise and ragged blanket. They were stopped by a guard of "Danites" which still hold the Canon at "Echo Pass" several days. Some of the number were turned back to the valley, for what purpose they could not tell.

These people report having seen three human bodies floating down 'Weber River' with their throats cut.

We learn from the lips of one of these persons, that an old woman and her son, by whom she was supported, living in his neighborhood, were suspected of being "Gentiles;" that one morning, shortly before he left, the old woman was found lying in bed with her throat cut, and her son was found in the garden killed in the same manner. He says that he has repeatedly seen dead bodies, with throats cut, floating down the Jordan River.

Earthquake at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, June 30.—The shock of an earthquake was observed in various parts of this city at eleven o'clock last night. It was a light one, yet caused crockery to rattle, and was distinctly felt by many persons who were walking out.

P. S.—The earthquake of last night was observed in Woodbridge, seven miles northwest from this city; in Westville, two miles distant in the same direction; and in North Haven, seven miles nearly northwest from the city, where a second but slight shock was felt. The direction of the vibration seemed to be from south to north. The shock was also felt in Waterbury. There have been but two shocks of earthquake recorded as having occurred within the last hundred years in this vicinity.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The report of the board of health of this city announces the occurrence of two deaths from yellow fever during the week.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The steamer Cahawba, with Havana dates to the 30th has arrived. No more searching of American vessels is reported. The steamers Wabash and Arctic were at Key West, and the ships Fulton, Plymouth and Dolphin were off the coast of Cuba—all reported well. The British steamer Styx had gone to Halifax.

Sugars were slightly better for select qualities.—Freights to Europe slightly better.

Nothing from the Telegraph Fleet.

NEW YORK, July 3.—No intelligence has yet been received from St. John's respecting the Atlantic telegraph fleet, probably in consequence of the storm.—The steamer Indian Empire reports a storm on the 24th of June, of 24 hours duration, which propably delayed the junction of the caple.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Crews.

SAVANNAH, July 2.—The British schooner Annie Sophia, from Nassau, arrived at quarantine this afternoon, with 15 to 20 of the crews of the wrecked ships Bombay, Chase, master, from the Canary islands, bound to Matanzas, and the Knickerbocker, Bostwick, master, from Liverpool, bound to New Orleans.

Serious Illness of Col. Kane.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Col. Kane, the peace negotiator between Gov. Cumming and the Mormons, is lying ill at his residence here of the billious fever, contracted by exposure while on his expedition to Salt Lake.

Murderous Affray.

MOBILE, July 2.—This evening, two brothers, John and David Reid, of the firm of Reid & Co., were stabed by H. Warfield. The former was dangerously wounded. The feud is said to have existed for ten yers. Bail was refused.

City of Washington.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., July 3.—The steam ship *City of Washington*, Captain Petrie, passed Cape Race yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 23d instant.

The general news by this arrival is unimportant.

THE N. C. AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of stockholders in this company, which was held at Newbern on the 24th June, was of more than usual importance, from the testimony of Gov. Bragg as to the care and economy with which the work has been performed. The Governor spent a week or more, we understand, in examining the affairs of the Company, and the result was highly satisfactory, as stated below.

After the transaction of other business, Mr. Whitford, President of the Company, remarked that he was glad to see his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, present in the meeting on the part of the State, and he hoped he would state to the Stockholders his opinion in regard to the management of the work, whether it be for or against the present Directory.

Gov. Bragg rose and stated that, although he did not expect to speak, yet, as he had been called upon to give his opinion in regard to the management of the work under the present Directory, he thought it his duty to do so. He then proceeded at considerable length to refer to the charges and suspicions which had been circulated relative to the management of this work. He stated that having heard the reports in circulation against the Directory, he had made it his business to examine the books of the Company, the Finance Committee being present to give him any information which he might desire for a full understanding of the subject, and that after an examination as thorough as his limited time would permit, he had come to the conclusion that the Directory had acted in good faith, and that the work had been pushed forward as expeditiously and as economically as circumstances would allow; and that if the price of provisions and labor had been as low while the road was being constructed as they were at the time the charter was passed, he had no doubt that it would have been completed within the capital stock fixed by the Legislature; that if there was anything wrong in the management of the work he had been totally unable to discover it. He cautioned the people of the different localities on the line of the road, to throw all bickerings and contention aside, and to unite in the endeavor to make it what it was intended to be—*a great State work.*

At the conclusion of Gov. Bragg's remarks, Ex-Gov. Morehead took the floor and said, that his Excellency the Governor was in error in supposing that the capital stock of the company was limited by the charter to $1,600,000; that neither he or anybody else ever reasonably supposed that the road could be completed for that sum; that even the Legislature, at the time the charter was passed, did not entertain that idea, for a clause in the charter, which he quoted, expressly allowed the capital stock to be increased from the $1,600,000 to *an amount sufficient to complete the Road.—Fay. Obs.*

TROUBLES OF A TURKISH MUSIC MASTER.—Mrs. Hornsby, who has recently published a work giving her "Adventures In and Around Stamboul," says that when there she became much interested in a young French lady, who, in giving an account of the fallen fortunes of her family, also describes a new trouble. Mrs. Hornsby says: "It seems that her younger brother, who is remarkably good-looking and showed a great talent for music, was sent to Vienna in their prosperous days for his education. His piano forte playing is thought much of here; and being so poor, and the Sultan having set the fashion of Turkish ladies learning music, he now gave lessons to the wives and daughters of several Pachas on the Bosphorus. He is married, greatly attached to his wife, and has two pretty children; added to this, he is a grave, shy young man. Well, Dhudu's trouble for her brother is this: He goes quietly in the morning to give his lesson. Perhaps there are two or three veiled ladies in the room into which he is ushered by the attendants. Sometimes the Pacha himself is there, but very seldom; there are always two or three black attendants. 'The lesson begins,' says Dhuhu, in a melancholy voice, 'and they are generally rather stupid.' The men who guard them soon grow tired of looking on, and steal away to their pipes. They are hardly outside the door, when down goes the yashmak of one of the ladies. She is very pretty, but very tiresome; my brother is afraid to look at her. What should he do if the Pacha were suddenly to return, or one of the slaves to enter and report this to him! So he turns his head away and tries to induce her to go on with the lesson.—'Would you believe it,' says Dhuhu, still more indignantly, 'the other day she took hold of his chin, and turning his face to hers, said laughing, 'Why don't you look at me, you pig?'' What can my brother do? The Pacha would never believe that it is not his fault. Sometimes one of them will creep under his piano forte, and putting her finger into his shoe tickle his foot. Yesterday they slipped two peaches in his pocket, tied up in muslin with blue ribbons, clapping their hands and laughing when he found it out. You know what those peaches mean? They "mean kisses," said Dhuhu, coloring, and it made my brother so nervous, for the men were in the outer room, and might have heard all about it. He would be sorry to have them punished yet they make his life miserable. That pretty one is the worst of all, she is so daring. I visit at the harem, and went with my brother one morning. Knowing them so well, I took him in at the garden entrance, the way I always go myself. We heard somebody laugh aloud, and—oh, what a fright I was in—there she was, up in a peach tree. My brother turned his head away, and walked on very fast, she pelted peaches at him, then got out of the tree, and would have run after him if I had not stopped her. And here poor Dhuhu fairly cried, 'What can my brother do?'

THE CORTEZ CONDEMNED.—A correspondent writing from Kinston, Jamaica, says: The slaver "Cartez" has been condemned in the court of vice admiralty, and her stores ordered to be sold. She is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and a thorough clipper. While in charge of the prize crew, she ran eleven knots with ease "on the wind." It is supposed that she was captured early in the morning before the sea breeze had set in, as she could at any time, with a fair breeze, sail round any gunboat in the British service. Her hull is long, low and waspish, painted black, and her masts are tapering and rakish. Her whole apperance is symmetrical and graceful, and the fitting of her cabin are chaste and complete. The Cortez will be taken into her Majesty's service in the place of the Cuba, the slaver captured by Lieutenant Stubbs last year, which has been condemned as a sea boat.

THE TWELVE APOSTLES.—The New York correspondent of the newspapers of the neighboring cities tell a good many facts and play a goood many jokes at the expense of Gotham. This is from the Baltimore Republican:

"The Crystal Palace, under the city's management, is taking in from seven to ten dollars per day. It is said that one of the persons taking an account of the stock in establishment, supposed the group of the twelve Apostles to be the Presidents of the United States.—The first Apostle James, was put down in the inventory as James Monroe, a little the worse for wear. Thomas, the immortal Jefferson; Andrew, Old Hickory; the beloved discipline John, was Tyler; but when the official came to the names Bartholomew and Simon, he gave up the job."

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Clarendon has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

And the Bank of Fayetteville a like dividend of 4 per cent.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Burning the Dead—How to do it?

A book has lately been published in London, which seeks to show the advantages of the ancient method of burying the dead. The only objection its author, who is "a member of the College of Surgeons," finds against burial, is a sanitary one. He says that "it is proved beyond all doubt that during the progress of that decomposition which a body undergoes when buried, the elements of which it is composed, before entering into other and a purer state, form certain putrid gasses of so deadly a nature, that their inhalation in a concentrated state, has been known to cause instant death; while in a more diluted form they are productive of a most serious injury to health. These dreadful effluvia vary very much in their virulence, according to circumstances; and there is probably one particular stage of decomposition in which they attain their most fatal power."

Churchyards are, it is well known, most pestiferous places. And we are assured that the gases emanating from the bodies when diluted, possess the power of "producing various diseases, diminishing the average duration of life, lowering the tone of general health, and thereby rendering thousands more liable to be attacked by fever, cholera, or other epidemics. It is not because they are often imperceptible to the sense of smell, that they are harmless."

How are the evils to be averted? Thirty-five millions of human beings die every year—nearly four thousand every hour. By what means shall this great mass of decaying substance be so disposed of as not to vitiate the air the living breathe, and the water the living drink? The remedy our author proposes is, as we have hinted, that of burning. To render the idea less revolting, he proposes a plan which seems to him without objection:

"On a gentle eminence, surrounded by gentle grounds, stands a convenient, well ventilated chapel, with a high spire or steeple. At the entrance, where some of the mourners might prefer to take leave of the body, are chambers for their accommodation. Within the edifice are seats for those who follow the remains of the last; there is also an organ and a gallery for choristers. In the centre of the chapel, embellished with appropriate evidence and devices, is erected a shrine of marble, somewhat like those which cover the ashes of the great and mighty in our old cathedrals, the openings being filled with prepared glass. With this—a sufficient space intervening—is an inner shrine, covered with bright, non-radiating metal, and within this again is a covered sarcophagus of tempered fire-clay, with one or more longitudinal slits near the top extending its whole length. As soon as the body is therein, sheets of flame at an immensely high temperature rush through the long apertures from end to end; and acting as a combination of a modified oxydrogen blowpipe, with the reverberatory furnace, utterly and completely consume and decompose the body in an incredibly short space of time; even the large quantity of water it contains is decomposed by the extreme heat, and its elements, instead of retarding, aid combustion, as is the case in fierce conflagrations. The gaseous products of combustion are conveyed away by flues, and means being adopted to consume anything like smoke, all that is observed from the outside is occasionally a quivering transparent ether floating away from the high steeple to mingle with the atmosphere."

Sale of the Furniture in the Old Representatives' Hall.

The Washington *Union* says:

By ten o'clock at least one hundred persons were in the hall, a number of them ladies. They were of all ages, and, though dilligently searched for, the "Middle-aged Man," could not be found.

The interest manifested in the sale, the patience with which the spectators and the purchasers followed the auctioneer from desk to desk and chair to chair was worthy of imitation. The furniture was all of solid mahogany, and the prices, instead of being uncommonly low, exceeded the expectations of many who thought to procure great bargains. A considerable portion of it was in a damaged condition, and so great was the competition, where competition was least expected, that a single arm-chair with a writing accompaniment was knocked down at *ten dollars and a quarter*, instead of the five or six dollars that the purchaser had made up his mind to give. Those old chairs, many of them with screws loose, brought an average of three dollars apiece, and the carpet was sold at about eight cents a yard.

The opening announcement of the auctioneer, Mr. Fisher—"terms cash, nothing delivered until paid for"—we feared would dampen the spirits of bidders, but as that worthy gentleman commenced with andirons, (congressional andirons, mind you,) which were knocked down at a very low figure, confidence seemed to be perfectly restored, and from that time to the end of the sale there was no flagging, no hesitation in the bidding.—The first of the desks of the old members sold was that occupied for so many years by Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, who, until last session of Congress, was remarkable for his persistent opposition to the institution of slavery and its extension. When the desk was put up, we looked around for black republicans, supposing they would be eager to obtain the prize. After a moment's pause, one of them went "a dollar and-a-half," a second feebly cried out "a dollar seventy-five," whilst a third articulated "two dollars." It was here we thought the bidding would cease, so long did the auctioneer dwell on that word "two dollars, going, going, going," but just as the word "gone," was struggling for utterance, a fourth gentleman bid "two-and-a-quarter," and the desk was sold.

The desk and chair occupied by Hon. John Quincy Adams brought $50. The bidding for this furniture was quite animated, and it was remarked by the bystanders, that in Massachusetts it would command $500. The desk occupied by Col. Benton and Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, brought $6 25 apiece; the desk occupied by Colonel Brooks run up to $9, and that used by Governor Wise, sold for $7. Upon the remainder of the furniture the bidding was very brisk, and the competition became very great. We understand that the total sales amounted to between two and three thousand dollars

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales in New York, on Monday last, of North Carolina Bonds at 99½; Louisiana 96; Virginia 95¾; Tennessee 93½; Missouri 87¾.

Notice is given in the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday that the coupons of the bonds of the State of North Carolina, and also of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co., guaranteed by the State, due July 1st, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic.

EFFECTS OF HOT WEATHER.—There were thirty-three deaths from sun-stroke in New York on Monday last, and thirty-seven on Tuesday.

In Philadelphia, there were thirteen on Monday and fourteen on Tuesday.

In Baltimore, six on Monday, six on Tuesday, and five on Wednesday.

In Washington, and Alexandria, several persons, each day, (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,) died from the effects of the very hot weather that prevailed.

AN EXCELLENT PRAYER.—The following is a passage from the prayer of the clergyman who officiated in the House of Representatives on the last day of the session:

"Be with them in their weakness, strengthen them with thy strength, search with thy searching eye all their legislative acts, and we pray thee, O Lord, that thou wilt *overrule all their doings!*"

IN A FIX.—The editor of the Delta (Mississippi) Citizen thus describes the "awful fix" he has been placed in by the overflow:

"We are completely water-bound, our office being unapproachable except by water craft. This has been our 'awful fix' for 'lo these many days.' This state of affairs is getting somewhat 'worrisome' and unprofitable. Therefore, if the waters do not subside soon, we intend to erect guard and fenders around our office, and go into the wharf-boat business."

HARD TIMES IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom gives a discouraging view of the times in Kansas. It says:

We pity the man who is compelled to raise money now in Kansas. We were told by a money lender, the other day, that he was receiving from 10 to 20 per cent. per month for the use of money, and had been paid at the rate of 20, 25 and 30 per cent. per month to discount notes. The lowest rates, on good security, for the use of money, seem to range between three and five per cent. per month. Business in nearly all our Kansas towns is nearly suspended. Men with twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars cannot sell property at any price to realize even a few hundred dollars. Real estate can be bought at ruinous rates, persons feeling compelled to sell to realize ready money, perhaps to save their credit. Hardly any branch of business is sustaining itself.

We saw a good anecdote the other day about preaching. A lady took her son of some five or six years to church. After the minister had been preaching about half an hour, the little fellow grew sleepy and began to nod. The mother aroused him into attention several times by pinching. But as it seemed a hopeless case, she concluded to let him sleep undisturbed. After the little fellow had his nap out, he awoke and saw the minister still holding forth. He looked up in his mother's face, and innocently asked—"Mother, is it this Sunday night, or is it next Sunday night?"

A Happy Death.

In what a variety of forms and shapes cometh the last summons to us, for this body to separate from the soul—for this corruption to put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality.

"'Tis better in battle than in bed, said my Uncle Toby. He is very frightful in an house, quoth Obadiah. I never mind it myself, said Jonothan, upon a coach-box. It must, in my opinion, be most natural in bed, replied Susannah." And so each one has his or her particular desire, touching the mode and manner of their departure from earth, to the "undiscovered country," although it cannot always be gratified.

We, with a party of friends, were discussing this matter one evening, when one of our number, a physician, remarked that if he could have his choice of exit from this world, he would prefer to go off in a consumption. "My wife," he said, "died that way. So gradually and so gently was her demise, that she seamed to steel imperceptedly away and when the hand of death was really upon her, I leaned over her, and asked her how she felt. She opened her bright blue eyes, radiant with a most happy expression of joy, softened with tranquility, and whispered, "Do not speak, dear husband, I pray you, but fold your arms around me, darling,—it will be as well. I am just changing worlds, and Oh, how beautiful! Good bye!"

CYNOX.

DELICATE QUESTIONING.—In one of the larger country towns of Massachusetts, a few weeks since, a young gallant invited some of his lady friends to go with him on the Sabbath to a small gathering of worshippers of the Episcopal persuasion, and while standing in the entry with one of his friends, one of the "pillars of the Church" came along, and wanted to know *if they were the couple that were going to have a child baptized?* This was too much for human nature, and the young spark left the church, and went into a Catholic chapel near by, where no better fate awaited him: for he had scarcely arrived, when the priest stepped up and asked him *if he was the young man that was going to be married?*

These questions would certainly indicate an extraordinary amount of "interesting" business on hand at the churches alluded to.—*Salem Gaz.*

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.

L. R. LOFTIN.

June 18. 42—11t*

Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, to Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at June Term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as administrator upon the estate of Charles W. Nixon, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. NIXON, Adm'r.

June 15th, 1858 239-2t—42-6t

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.

E. E. LANE.

June 22. 245-1w—43-tf

Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of P